The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY APRIL 19, 1900 XXXIX—NO 5

Don't Wait too Long.

Don't neglect your heart! If it throbs or palpitates, skips beats or causes pain in the left side, shoulder or arm, it is weak and needs attention. Don't wait until you fall down at your work! Don't delay until your doctor says your time on earth is short—that you must be left alone—that you may die of heart failure at any moment. Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure strengthens the heart muscles and regulates their action; it stimulates the digestive organs and makes the blood rich and red and pure.

"At times my heart would almost stop beating; at other times it would palpitate and throb so that I could hear it beat against my breast. When I consulted my physician he said I should not venture away from home alone. I was unable to perform any labor, but when I commenced taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure I grew stronger at once. I continued its use, together with Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills and now I can attend to my business and enjoy good health."

ABRAHAM JACKSON, Versailles, O.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold at all druggists on a positive guarantee. Write for free advice and booklet to Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio, J. H. Hunt, President, H. L. McLain, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

Slusser's Vegetable Pills rouse the liver to healthy action, give tone to the stomach and invigorate the kidneys. At druggists.

Agents on salary of $15.00 per week and expenses: the greatest agent seller ever produced; every stock and poultry raiser buys it on sight. Hustlers wanted. Reference. Address, with stamp, American Mfg. Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

PULLMAN PARLOR CARS.

New Run Between Cleveland and Cincinnati Over the C., A. & C. Ry.

Entirely new equipment has been added to the through car service between Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati over the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway. The new equipment consists of Pullman parlor cars fresh from the famous car building establishment at Pullman.

These cars combine all the comforts of up-to-date travel. The roomy arm chairs are of a new pattern and are particularly comfortable. They are arranged in front of unusually large plate glass windows through which the dissolving scenery may be enjoyed en route. The smoking apartment is also roomy, and the ladies retiring room shows a marked improvement in size and convenience. It is fitted up with a dresser having a large plate glass mirror.

The new cars ride very smoothly. They run every day, leaving Cleveland 8:35 a. m., Akron 9:56 a. m., Orrville 10:50 a. m. arrive Columbus at 2:10 a. m., Cincinnati 5:40 p. m. Returning leave Cincinnati 8:30 a. m., Columbus 11:45 a. m., Mt. Vernon 1:15 p. m., Millersburg 2:35 p. m., Orrville 3:17 p. m., Akron 4:15 p. m., arrive in Cleveland 5:40 p. m. Connection is made at Orrville for Mansfield, Crestline and Chicago, and at Columbus for Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will sell at public auction on Friday, April 20, one mile west of East Greenville on the state road, the following property to wit: 6 35-100 acres of land, with tile plant complete, good location and good paying business, will be sold on easy terms. All horses, harness, wagon, buggies, household goods, tools, including blacksmith, carpenter and machine tools, one second hand drill machine with 350 ft. of tools, one 6-horse-power Russell portable engine, one 10-horse-power portable boiler and engine, one 2-horse power verticle boiler, one 18-horse-power engine, one 3-horse-power engine, one 16-inch French bur corn-sheller, corn and cob crusher, elevators. Sale to commence at 1 p. m. Terms made known on day of sale.

COPE BROS.

Great opportunity offered to good, reliable men. Salary of $15 per week and expenses for man with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture and Insect Destroyer in the country. Send stamp, American Mfg. Co. Terre Haute, Ind.

This is to certify that I have been duly appointed executrix of the will of Elizabeth Kiihn.

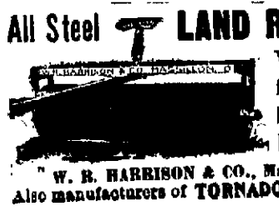
MINNIE D. KIIHN.

Massillon, March 28, 1900—6t.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea 25c a bottle.

All Steel LAND ROLLERS.



Write us for Special Delivered Prices.

W. B. HARRISON & CO., Massillon, Ohio. Also manufacturers of TORNADO Feed Cutters.

END OF BULLER NEAR.

Must Resign Command or Be Recalled.

ROBERTS' CRITICISM THE CAUSE.

This Is Spencer Wilkinson's Opinion. But the General Placed Chief Blame for Spion Kop Disaster on Warren and Thorneycroft.

LONDON, April 18.—The publication of Lord Roberts' dispatches describing the Spion kop and other operations from Jan. 17 to Jan. 24 is severely criticised by Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, of The Morning Post, today. He characterized it as "ill advised." He said in part:

"The effect of it on the army is fatal, and must be positively demoralizing, unless great changes aremade in the commands.

"In the publication of Lord Poberts' dispatch the position of Sir Redvers Buller is rendered untenable and his resignation or recall is a matter of course."

LONDON, April 18.—The war office published in The Gazette a dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Feb. 13, submitting General Buller's dispatches describing the Spion kop and other operations from Jan. 17 to Jan. 24.

Lord Roberts deals severely with General Warren and some others. Even General Buller does not escape. Lord Roberts complains that the plan of operations is not clearly described in the dispatches. After sketching General Buller's intentions, as communicated to Sir Charles Warren, who commanded the whole force, Lord Roberts points out that General Warren seems to have concluded, after consultation with his officers, that the flanking movement ordered by General Buller was impracticable, and, therefore, so changed the plan of advance as to necessitate the capture and retention of Spion kop,

Lord Roberts continues:

"As Warren considered it impossible to make the wide flanking movement which was recommended, if not actually prescribed in the secret instructions he should, forthwith, have acquainted Buller with the course he proposed to adopt. There is nothing to show whether he did so or not. But it is only fair to Warren to point out that Buller appears throughout to have been aware of what was happening."

Regarding the withdrawal from Spion kop, the retention of which had become essential to the relief of Ladysmith, Lord Roberts says:

"I regret to be unable to concur with Buller in thinking Thorneycroft exercised wise discretion in ordering the troops to retire. I am of the opinion that Thorneycroft's assumption of responsibility and authority was wholly inexcusable. During the night the enemy's fire could not have been formidable, and it would not have taken more than two or three hours for Thorneycroft to communicate by messenger with Major General Coke or Warren. Coke appears to have left Spion kop at 9:30 p. m. for the purpose of consulting with Warren. Up to that hour the idea of withdrawal had not been entertained. Yet, almost immediately after Coke's departure, Thorneycroft issued the order without reference to superior authority, which upset the whole plan of operations and rendered unavailing the sacrifices already made to carry it into effect.

"On the other hand, it is only right to state that Thorneycroft appears to have behaved in a very gallant manner throughout the day. * * *

"It is to be regretted Warren did not himself visit Spion kop in the afternoon or evening, knowing as he did that the state of affairs was very critical and that the loss of the position would involve the failure of the operations. He, consequently, was obliged to summon Coke to his headquarters and the command at Spion kop thus devolved on Thorneycroft, unknown to Coke, who was under the impression that the command devolved upon Colonel Hill as the senior officer. Omissions or mistakes of this nature may be trivial in themselves, yet they may exercise an important influence on the course of events, and I believe Buller was justified in remarking, 'there was a want of organization and system which acted most unfavorably on the defense.'

"The attempt to relieve Ladysmith was well devised, and I agree with Buller in thinking it ought to have succeeded. That it failed may in some measure have been due to the difficulties of the ground and the commanding positions held by the enemy, and probably also to errors of judgment and want of administrative capacity on the part of Warren. But, whatever faults Warren may have committed, the failure must also be attributed to the disinclination of the officer in supreme command to assert his authority and see that what he thought best was done, and also to the unwarrantable and needless assumption of responsibility by a subordinate officer.

The dispatch concludes:

"The gratifying feature of these dispatches is the admirable behavior of the troops throughout the operation."

General Buller, in his report, after disputing the correctness of some of Warren's assertions, tells how he saw the force at Spion kop had given away before Warren knew of it. Buller therefore telegraphed to Warren:

"Unless you put a really good hard fighting man in command on top you will lose the hill. I suggest Thorneycroft."

General Buller said at one point in part:

"It is admitted that all of Thorneycroft's command acted with the greatest gallantry throughout the day and really saved the situation. But preparations for the second day's defense should have been organized during the day and commenced at nightfall. As this was not done, I think Thorneycroft exercised wise discretion."

General Warren, at one point said in part that ineffectual efforts were made to heliograph Thorneycroft and ask whether he had assumed command. Toward sunset he was finally enabled to get orders through and concluded the position could be held the next day if guns could be provided and shelter obtained. Both those conditions were about to be fulfilled, when "in the absence of Coke, whom I had ordered to come and report in person on the situation, the evacuation took place under orders given on his own responsibility by Thorneycroft. This occurred in the face of the vigorous protests of Coke's brigade major and others."

In conclusion General Warren said: "It is a matter for the commander-in-chief to decide whether there will be any investigation into the question of the unauthorized evacuation.

MACRUM COMPLAINED OF BOERS.

Correspondence Showed That American Citizens Were Oppressed.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In reply to the house the president sent to it copies of letters of complaint to the state department from American residents in the Transvaal republic. With one exception the complaints were forwarded by Former Consul Macrum.

Macrum made serious charges, in this correspondence, for oppression of American citizens, by the Transvaal officials.

A HALF-HEARTED SIEGE.

Roberts Reported Wepener Still Surrounded, but Boers Fear the Relief Forces.

LONDON, April 18.—The war office received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, Tuesday, April 17:

"Our force at Wepener is still surrounded, but it is reported that the enemy are attacking in a very half-hearted manner and are anxious about their communications, hearing that forces are approaching Wepener from two directions—one under General Rundle, via Reddersburg, and another under General Brabant, with General Hart's brigade in support, via Rouxville.

"On the reoccupation of Rouxville, April 15, the few Boers there retired, and General Brabant made some important arrests.

"Violent storms have somewhat interfered with the march of these columns, but it it hoped they will soon be able to make their presence more decidedly felt.

"General Settle reports from Kenhardt, April 14, that 200 Transvaalers made a determined attack the previous day on Dopaspoort, held by a party of Orpons horse. Our losses were two killed and one wounded. The enemy's losses must have been heavy, as they applied to us for doctors and ambulance."

DEFENDERS WERE DETERMINED.

Claimed They Could Hold Out at Mafeking Two Months Longer.

MAFEKING, Saturday, April 7.—The success of Lieutenant Smith-Eman, the Rhodesian scout, who, with the exception of a Reuter correspondent, a cyclist, is the only white man who has entered Mafeking since the siege began, is likely to prove of great value to Colonel Plumer, to whom he has returned with dispatches, should Plumer decide to raise the siege of Mafeking in earnest.

A Scottish crofter has introduced a method of making nourishing porridge with oat bran, which is a great boon and is solving the question of feeding the natives.

We are now confident of holding out two months longer. The men in the trenches are determined to play the game to the end.

HOAR LAUDS AGUINALDO.

Puts Him In the Same Galaxy as Kossuth, Hale, Kruger and Joubert.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—For more than three hours Mr. Hoar, the senior senator from Massachusetts, occupied the attention of the senate with a speech in opposition to the policy of "imperialism" upon which, he maintained, this government has embarked. As prepared, the address was about 50,000 words in length, but Mr. Hoar omitted much of it owing to an incipient attack of the grip from which he was suffering.

One of the notable parts of the address was the eulogy of Aguinaldo. Mr. Hoar did not liken the insurgent leader to Washington, as has been done heretofore, but to Kossuth, Oom Paul, Joubert, Nathan Hale, and other builders of the church of liberty. In statecraft he likened Aguinaldo and his associates in the leadership of the Filipinos to the best minds ever produced in the Asiatic race—a race which handed down to us "the scriptures of the old and new testaments, the poetry of David, the eloquence of Isaiah, the wisdom of Solomon, and the profound philosophy of Paul."

One of the most effective parts of the address was his fancied rollcall of some of the distinguished statesmen of the United States on the question of the retention of the Philippines. He began with George Washington and closed with William McKinley, each in a sentence giving the reason for his vote. Every vote was in the negative except that of Aaron Burr, who voted "yes," and explained: "You are repeating my buccaneering expedition down the Mississippi. I am to be vindicated at last."

When the name of William McKinley was called he replied:

"There has been a cloud before my vision for a moment, but I see clearly now; I go back to what I said two years ago: 'Forcible annexation is criminal aggression; governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, not of some of them, but of all of them.' I will stand with the fathers of the republic. I will stand with the founders of the Republican party. No."

The effect was dramatic.

FOR THE GOEBEL MURDER.

Ten Men Indicted, Either as Participants or Accessories.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 18.—The grand jury reported indictments againast Caleb Powers, John Powers, Charles Finley, Wharton Golden as accessories, and against Henry E. Youtsey, Berry Howard, Jim Howard, Harland Whittaker and Dick Combs with wilful murder of Mr. Goebel.

COAL STRIKE PROBABLY ENDED.

Convention at Pittsburg Advised Miners to Return to Work Pending Settlement.

PITTSBURG, April 18.—A feeling of relief pervaded the atmosphere of the local coal world when it became known that the strike of the Pittsburg district miners was ended, at least for the time being.

The parting words of the district officials to the delegates were to urge their constituents to resume work. More effective than this, however, was the recommendation of the convention itself, in a resolution bearing on the outside day scale, advising that the whole district go back to work immediately pending a permanent settlement of that point. It is therefore expected that some 6,000 diggers and mine laborers will again take up their duties today.

GENERAL A PRISONER.

Badly Repulsed In Attacks on Americans.

FILIPINO LOSSES VERY HEAVY.

Fifty Killed and Thirty Wounded or Taken Prisoners, When They Assaulted Case's Headquarters—Americans Had 15 Casualties—Montenegro Surrendered

MANILA, April 18.—General Montenegro, one of the insurgents' best fighters, surrendered to Colonel Smith in the mountains near Camaling, in the province of Pangasinan where, with General Macabulos, he had been trying to reorganize the Filipino army. Colonel Smith, with five companies of the Seventeenth regiment, nearly surrounded the force of Montenegro, who, discouraged by the impossibility of making his men stand against the Americans, surrendered. Macabulos escaped.

The insurgents attacked San Jose, in the province of Batangas, and Santa Cruz, on the lake, fruitlessly.

Twelve hundred Tagalogs attacked Case's battalion headquarters of the Fortieth regiment, at Cagayan, island of Mindanao, on the 7th. The Americans had 15 casualties, while of the attacking force 50 were killed and 30 wounded or taken prisoners. The enemy, numbering 150 riflemen, the remainder being Bolomen, archers and mounted spearmen, swooped down in a howling mass at daylight, surprising and killing three of the sentries. They swarmed the streets in small parties, some bearing scaling ladders by means of which they attempted to enter the houses.

The Americans tumbled out of the barracks and formed in the plaza and companies began sweeping the town.

The subsequent street fighting lasted about 20 minutes. Twelve of the wounded Americans are now on board the hospital ship Relief.

The enemy withdrew to the mountains in great confusion.

DISEASE CARRIED OFF MANY SOLDIERS.

Long List of Dead, From Various Causes, Sent by American Commander in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The following death list arrived at the war department from General Otis:

MANILA, April 17.

Deaths.

Malarial fever—March 15, Clinton G. Pressen, Company H, Fortieth infantry; April 7, Christ Monson, sergeant, Troop I, Fourth cavalry; April 10, First Lieutenant Grant A. White, Thirty-third infantry, 6 a. m. Tuesday; April 11, James J. Hulliman, G, Twenty-seventh infantry.

Diarrhoea—April 12, William H. Showman, artificer, Company E, Thirty-fourth infantry; April 13, Geo. A. Faul, H, Thirteenth infantry.

Tubercular peritonitis—April 2, Frank Southwood, Company B, Thirty-first infantry.

Alcoholism — April 7, William M. South, Company B, Twentieth infantry.

Suicide—April 6, Frank W. Foster, Company E, Thirtieth infantry.

Measles—April 8, Abner Farthing, Company B, Thirty-ninth infantry.

Shot by sergeant guard, self defense—April 4, William Smith, Company I, Twenty-fifth infantry.

Tuberculosis—April 3, Frank J. Stone, Company I, Twenty-sixth infantry.

Nephro lithiasis—April 7, William M. McCray, Troop G, Eleventh cavalry.

Dysentery—March 19, Ralph B. Patterson, Company M, Thirty-eighth infantry; April 10, Philip Gallagher, sergeant, B, Twenty-first infantry; April 13, William Bowman, D, Thirty-ninth infantry; Edward Hale, A, Twenty-first infantry.

Aortic incompetency—March 31, Willey M. Tudor, Company A, Twenty-second infantry.

Variola—Wilford B. Marlan, Company A, Forty-fourth infantry.

Typhoid fever—March 21, Daniel Gillespie, Company K, Twenty-third infantry.

FOUR VICTIMS OF FIRE.

Fatal Fire Destroyed a Residence Near Ellwood City, Pa.—Narrow Escapes.

ELLWOOD CITY, April 18.—The residence of Daniel Overbright, on the county road, about three miles north of this place, was completely destroyed by fire. Four persons were burned to death and one was badly hurt.

The dead:

Ignazia Barr, aged 41 years, brother of Mrs. Overbright.

Emma Overbright, aged 13.

Bascillus Overbright, aged 11.

Joseph Overbright, aged 6.

The injured:

Daniel Overbright, badly burned and may die.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been started by an exploding lamp.

National Biblical Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The second session of the national Biblical congress opened in Foundry Methodist church, this city. Dr. Gilbert presented a paper on "The Educational Use of the Bible," followed by Dr. Sunderland on "The Bible, the Sword of the Spirit." Dr. Reed, of Dickins college, spoke on "The Achievements of the Bible," and Bishop Holt on "The Bible and the Welfare of Our Country." Delegates are here from 20 states.

A FIGHT BETWEEN TRUSTS.

American Wire Threatens to Invade Field of National Steel—A Row Over Prices.

CLEVELAND, April 18.—It is held by well-informed iron and steel men in this city that if the American Steel and Wire company has determined to change even a portion of its wire plants into steel mills, as indicated by the order issued in regard to the Newburg mill, it means a war between the two giant trusts—the National Steel company and the American Steel and Wire company.

"It is asserted that unless a compromise is reached between the two corporations in regard to the price of material sold, by the steel trust to the wire company, the latter will within a short time enter the field now almost exclusively occupied by the steel trust and become a strong competitor."

The wire company, it is pointed out, has heretofore been one of largest purchasers of material from the steel trust.

NEW YORK DELEGATES.

Roosevelt, Depew and Platt Among Those Chosen to Go to Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The Republican convention for the election of delegates-at-large to the national convention at Philadelphia chose these men:

United States Senator Thomas C. Platt, United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Governor Roosevelt and State Committee Chairman B. B. Odell as delegates-at-large and Edward H. Butler, of Buffalo, and F. A. Mitchell, of Rochester, as electors-at-large.

When both the temporary and permanent chairmen announced the candidacy of Governor Roosevelt for a second term the convention went wild with enthusiasm, but when Mr. Sherman coupled the names of McKinley and Roosevelt the applause and enthusiasm was still greater.

It is believed that the general trend is toward the renomination of Governor Roosevelt and the pushing of T. L. Woodruff for second place on the national ticket.

NO NEED OF REVISION.

Patton's Opinion of Westminster Confession—Impossible to Forecast Result of Agitation.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 18.—Rev. Dr. Patton, of Princeton university, gave out the following statement concerning the discussion of the revision of the Presbyterian confession of faith:

"At present I am not taking an active part in theological discussions. I see no pressing need for revision of the confession. It is impossible to forecast the result of this agitation of the question. It is possible that there is a greater demand now for revision than when it was tried ten years ago, but I do not know."

ANOTHER GIFT FROM CARNEGIE.

Gives $2,000,000 More to the Library, at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, April 18.—Formal announcement was made at the annual meeting of the trustees of the Carnegie library, of Pittsburg, that Andrew Carnegie had consented to add $2,000,000 to his princely offer of $1,600,000 for an extension to the present structure in Schenley park, making provision for an addition that will cost upward of $3,600,000.

H. C. Frick tendered his resignation as a member of the board of directors of the Carnegie library and his position as treasurer was necessarily made vacant. Mr. Frick also retired as treasurer of the Carnegie institute, which is associated with the library board. Charles M. Schwab, president of the Carnegie company, was elected a member of the board to succeed Mr. Frick and was chosen treasurer.

KILLING HURT THE STRIKERS.

Contractors Hope to Put New Men to Work Today.

CROTON LANDING, N. Y., April 18.—The strike of the Italian laborers on the new Cornell dam, in the Croton valley, is still on, but the contractors claim that it will soon be over. Everything points to either a speedy settlement of the difficulty, with many of the strikers going back to work, or else a prolonged session of wearisome and fitful days, if not worse. The killing of Sergeant Douglass has changed the aspect of affairs to the disadvantage of the laborers, who are clamoring for an increased scale of wages.

The contractors, as far as reliable information pointed, decided to put new men to work today.

FOUGHT SIX FAST ROUNDS.

White Had Best of McGovern In the Last Only.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Tommy White, of Chicago, went six fast rounds with Terry McGovern, of Brooklyn, finished strong and had the best of the last round.

By an agreement of the principals no decision was to be rendered if both men were on their feet at the end of the sixth round. McGovern would probably have received the decision if one had been rendered.

Hackett May Succeed Allen.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The president has under favorable consideration the name of Mr. Frank W. Hackett, of Portsmouth, N. H., as the successor of Assistant Secretary Allen, of the navy, who has been appointed governor of Porto Rico.

Rioters Not Taken Back.

ALTOONA, Pa., April 18.—An amicable settlement of the strike at Horatio and Anita was reached, and 500 miners agreed to return to return to work. A number of the men engaged in the recent riot at Horatio, however, were not taken back.

TURKEY MUST SETTLE

If Not Her Minister Will Get His Passports.

ACKNOWLEDGED CLAIMS UNPAID.

The Administration Will Tolerate Delay No Longer—Trouble Due to Destruction of College and Mission Buildings. Straus' Resignation Refused.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—There is no longer any question that the diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey are in a critical state, growing out of the sultan's bad faith. He promised to pay the indemnity claims of the American missionaries for the destruction of eight buildings of the Euphrates college, at Harpoot, and several buildings belonging the American missionaries at Marash during the Armenian massacre of 1895. Mr. Straus, the United States minister to Turkey, is at present in the United States on leave of absence. As already been announced, he presented his resignation, but the president, regarding the services of Mr. Straus as indispensible, indefinitely extended his leave, subject to the call of the secretary of state whenever circumstances may necessitate his return.

Diplomacy appears to have exhausted itself at Constantinople, the sultan having promised to pay the indemnity claims, amounting to some $90,000, which promise was again renewed prior to Mr. Straus' departure and, although 16 months have elapsed since the promise was first made, that promise still remains unfulfilled. What action the government will now take to enforce the sultan's promise is not definitely known, but, as the situation is critical, it may result in Secretary Hay sending the Turkish minister at Washington his possports. The question involved between the two countries is no longer one resting upon disputed points of international law, but upon the sultan's broken faith. This is not his only promise, he having stated to our minister that he would give his permit for the reconstruction of the American college and school buildings, but up to the present the official permit, upon one excuse and another, has been withheld.

A DAY IN WALL STREET.

Statement of President Gates Hurt Other Stocks, Besides Iron and Steel.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The published opinions and assertions of Mr. J. W. Gates, chairman of the American Steel and Wire company, regarding the present conditions and the outlook for the future in the iron and steel trade, occupied the attention of dealers in stocks and bonds to the almost total exclusion of all other matters Tuesday. Demoralization and confusion were the results. It is a striking commentary upon the way forces work in the stock market that the iron and steel stocks are the only ones that show striking net gains, while the net losses everywhere else are undoubtedly due to the fears of unsound conditions of the iron trade and in the securities of corporations in that trade.

The assertions of Chairman Gates of over-production in the trade and the necessity for concessions in prices, were met by a chorus of disclaimers by representatives of other companies in the metal industries and by authorities in the trade. These disclaimers were accompanied by much bitter invective and questioning of motive. The reassurance derived from this source had much to do with the general rally after the opening.

The doubt cast upon its soundness by so prominent an authority proved too much for the equanimity of holders of stock, and toward the latter part of the day these securities were thrown upon the market by the wholesale. Stocks which have been speculative favorites for a rise were not the chief sufferers. Missouri Pacific, Norfolk and Western and the Baltimore and Ohio stocks were comparatively well held, while the higher priced stocks, which are selling high in proportion to the dividend return, showed larger declines.

A late rally in the market made it evident to how large an extent short selling had to do with the losses, recoveries reaching over a point in many cases, while the iron and steel stocks closed 1 to 2 points above Monday night's level for the leading members of the group. The general news of the day and money market conditions were entirely ignored in the trading.

There was no such pressure manifest in the bond market as in the stock market, and strong points were manifest here and there. Total sales, par value, $2,400,000. United States old 4s declined ⅛ and new 4s ⅜ in the bid price.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, April 18.—The wheat market was dull and heavy, influenced by the corn break, increased liquidation, the rains and a slack demand, closing ⅝c under Monday. The corn market dropped 1c from its price at the close Monday and oats lost ⅜@½c. Provisions closed irregularly, pork 17½@22½c up, lard 2½c higher and ribs unchanged to 2½c down.

For a New Street Railway.

HARRISBURG, April 18.—The Carnegie and Rosslyn Park Passenger Street Railway company, capitalized at $7,500, was chartered by the state department to build a line one and a quarter miles long in the borough of Carnegie.

Naval Appropriation Bill Debated.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The second day's debate on the naval appropriation bill in the house was confined closely to the subject matter of the bill and was, as a rule, devoid of interesting features. The questions of armor plate and the building of warships in government yards attracted most attention.

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HIAWATHA'S SUCCESSOR.

New Chief of the Ojibways, Who Visited Longfellow's Daughters.

Two descendants of Hiawatha, the famous chief of the Ojibways, recently visited Boston and were entertained by the daughters of the poet Longfellow, who, you know, wrote "The Song of Hiawatha." One of these Indians was Kabaoosa, a nephew of Hiawatha. The other was Wabunosa, grandson of the old chief.

Before leaving the Indians presented Mrs. Dana, Mrs. Thorp and Miss Longfellow with an invitation to visit them next summer and to stay for a time in the royal wigwams on an island

KABAOOSA, NEPHEW OF LONGFELLOW'S HIAWATHA.

"in Hiawatha's playground." The invitation was written on a large square of birch bark with a hot iron and was in the Ojibway dialect. The ladies will probably accept and return the visit next August. Elaborate plans for their entertainment are being made by the tribe.

Since the death of Bukwujjinene there has been no chief of the tribe but upon his return Kabaoosa will be chosen chief, as he is the best fitted for the position. He is about 40 years old, and Wabunosa is 23. Both are very intelligent men and fairly educated, speaking French and English in addition to their own tongue.

A POPULAR OFFICER.

Lieutenant Mott, Who Goes to Join Our Embassy at Paris

First Lieutenant T. Bently Mott, who has been appointed military attache to the United States embassy at Paris, will be both ornamental and useful in that position. Lieutenant Mott is a widely popular officer. He has served on the staff of General Merritt. It was at the request of General Horace Porter that he was assigned to duty in Paris.

When General Merritt visited Paris to be present at the peace conference, Lieutenant Mott accompanied him. General Porter saw a great deal of him then and formed a sincere attachment for the young officer.

Lieutenant Mott was born in Leesburg, Va. He entered West Point July 1, 1882. He was graduated with dis-

LIEUTENANT T. BENTLY MOTT.

tinction four years later and assigned to the First artillery. For several years he was commandant of cadets at West Point, leaving that position to accompany General Merritt to Manila as aide-de-camp.

After remaining some time at Paris with General Merritt, Lieutenant Mott asked to be relieved from staff duty so as to serve with his regiment in Cuba. He remained in Cuba until General Merritt returned to Governors island, when Lieutenant Mott rejoined him. Lieutenant Mott is a social favorite and a great ladies' man. His nickname among the New York belles is "Tibby," from T. Bently.

TEACHING SCHOOL VERSUS RAISING POULTRY.

The opportunities for the young woman to make her own living are all too limited at best where she does not have the chance or does not desire to marry. Thus it comes that a large per cent of our nice girls take up teaching as the most desirable and often for them the seemingly only business in which they may independently support themselves. In the comparison drawn we have reference to the country schoolteacher and not to the one who by virtue of a superior education can command a $50 position in some city school. She needs no help from us. The average lady teacher of our country schools receives, say, $25 per month for seven months in the year. Out of this sum she has to pay for board $70 and other expenses inseparable from her profession not less than $15. When she has properly clothed herself, she will have less than $50 left for her year's work. And this money has been well earned at the expense of a vast amount of nervous strain and fret and worry, never her own mistress and independent, but a public employee to be criticised and found fault with as it might please an unfeeling constituency. Now let's suppose that our nice girl, instead of teaching school, devoted her time and attention to poultry, and we are going to assume that she has a father or a brother who will assist her in getting a start, for men will generally help a woman who thus wants to help herself. Such a woman could easily take care of enough poultry after the first year to bring her in an income of at least $400 and give her a net profit of more than four times the amount which she can make teaching school and not one-half the fret, worry and hard work. There are too many of the $25 teachers, but there never will be too many 10 cent eggs. We know personally of several women who get a gross return from their poultry of more than $200 per year, and they give their poultry but little care, having a husband, children and hired men to provide for. It is lots easier to feed chickens and gather eggs than it is to teach the multiplication table to Bill Jones' boy. Now, if any of our young lady readers should find themselves interested in this proposition we would say go slow at first and increase your flock as you acquire experience. If you take up the poultry business in a businesslike way, you may rest assured that you can make twice the money you can teaching school and find the work infinitely lighter and pleasanter.

HOW TO RAISE CELERY.

We have three letters inquiring how to raise celery. This is the way we raise it. It may not be the best way, but it is good enough: Get a paper of seed of the self bleaching variety. Sow the seed one-half inch deep about the middle of March in a box filled with good earth. The plants will be a long time in coming up—three or four weeks. When the little plants get into the second leaf, transplant them into another and larger box or into the garden if danger from frost is past, pricking them out about one inch apart. When they cover the bed, transplant them again into a bed four inches apart and let them remain there until they are wanted to set out permanently in the trench or bed. The object of this frequent transplanting is to secure strong, bushy, vigorous, well rooted plants, which, when last set, may be moved with plenty of earth and go to making a vigorous growth at once. We set the plants not in a trench, as so many do, but in an oblong bed 4 feet wide and 24 feet long, throwing out from this bed six inches of dirt to the sides, then spading deeply and thoroughly enriching the bed and planting these big, strong plants ten inches apart each way. The bed is well hoed and watered, and when the plants are ten inches high a part of the dirt thrown out is returned to hill them up, this being repeated as needed during the season. A box of boards a foot high is placed around the outside of the bed to keep the earth in place. The bed must have an abundance of water, so it is best to locate it near your source of water supply. When the celery is large enough to use, which will be in early September, commence at one end of the bed. When cold weather comes, cover the part of the bed not used with a lot of hay or straw, and you can dig nice celery well into December. By taking up the plants and packing in moist sand in boxes in the cellar a good supply can be carried over for use during the winter. We have in the manner described raised year after year an abundant supply for family use of this delicious vegetable. It may be mentioned that the celery thus grown at home is very much more tender and toothsome than that imported.

AGRICULTURAL ALASKA.

The agricultural possibilities connected with Alaska are being slowly developed and are very interesting. During the past season 11 varieties of spring wheat, a dozen each of barley and oats, rye, flax and buckwheat have been grown and matured in the vicinity of Sitka. Red clover has lived through the winter and has matured seed. The finest of cauliflowers, cabbages and other garden vegetables have been grown. On the coast islands, which are warmed by the Japan current of the Pacific ocean, cattle and sheep have been wintered on the native grasses alone, and sheep have been kept the year round without housing or food. We have had the idea that because of its latitude Alaska is entirely without agricultural possibilities and that only furs, fish, lumber and gold could be there produced, but the contrary is being proved true, and as the resources of the country are developed the products of the farm will yet add to the marvelous wealth of the country.

NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

There is a flower that blooms by night,
When all the land is still,
When only nightingales are heard
And dews their wine distill.
It loveth not the glare of day,
The noise of busy noon,
Alone revealing its pure heart
Unto the lady moon.

When other blossoms lie at rest,
It watches like a saint,
And all night long it wearies not
Until the shadows faint.
Let others call it what they may,
Hope's star it is to me,
That only when the morning comes
From its sweet task is free.

Let other flowers win the praise
Of laughter, mirth and song,
My blossom lights the thorny path
Of grief's unhappy throng,
And when I find it fast asleep,
While suns are shining bright,
I know 'twill waken w .n I dream
And guide me through the night.
—C. G. B. in Chicago News.

THE CRASH OF HEAVY GUNS.

Fearful Strain of the Concussion Upon the Nerves and Ears.

The stunning report of each gun as it is fired is something that a stranger on the deck will long remember. There is an old saying, "deaf as a post." Now, in the royal navy, this is changed to "deaf as a post captain."

No man can go through a long series of gunnery practices without having his hearing very seriously affected. Some men put cotton wool in their ears, but even this precaution does little to deaden the terrible shock. And if the firing of one or two guns has such a shattering power, what would be the effect if the whole armament were in action together?

It is almost impossible to conceive the strain upon nerve and senses of the rending concussion. If a visitor watches the firing of one of the monster 9 inch guns and then places himself beside one of the smaller pieces, the report made by the one will not appear much louder than that of the other. The extra distance to the muzzle of the big piece discounts the sound. The only apparent difference between the two appears to be that the small pieces have a sharper, higher pitched note, and that the 6 and 9 inch guns speak with more of a bellowing roar.

One piece of advice may be given to any one who finds himself in the neighborhood of a gun in action. The noise will not have nearly the same effect if you are watching the gun as if the crash comes unexpectedly. Unconsciously nature prepares you to resist a shock which is known to be impending.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Popping the Question.

A writer in Lady's Realm says there are certain precautions which all lovers should take when proposing. Never propose, says an old student of woman, when returning from the theater. She will be still under the spell of one of the actors, and beside his romantic figure you dwindle into insignificance. It is better to propose on the way to the theater or some entertainment. Rather than upset an evening's enjoyment by rejecting your suit, she will accept you. Never, continues our mentor, propose to a young lady after having a meal with her. Her imagination is chilled by the process of digestion, while there is nothing that so degrades a man in a girl's eyes as to see him eat a hearty meal.

Was it not Charlotte Bronte who lost her admiration for Thackeray after seeing him eat? On the occasion of their first meeting at a dinner party Thackeray took Charlotte Bronte down to dinner. Thackeray was hungry, and as he ate steadily at his dinner her admiration and awe gradually faded away. At last, when she saw the great man of her visions attacking a huge potato, she called out in despair, "Oh, don't, Mr. Thackeray!"

A Happy Expedient.

Some few years back a colonel commanding some marines was much exercised in his mind as to how to deal with two of his men who were continually fighting. Threats, pack drill and even cells were tried, but were of no avail. No sooner were they free than they flew at one another and were at it again with worse results than before.

At last he hit on a happy expedient. The next time the men were brought before him he set them to clean all the windows in the barracks, one inside, the other out, and neither to go to the next window till the other had finished. The next morning they started, and after glaring at one another for three or four windows the situation became too ludicrous. They both burst out laughing and have been good friends ever since.—London Answers.

The Snow Hurricane.

The buran, or snow hurricane of the Pamirs, is a meteorological phenomenon of great interest. Even in midsummer the temperature during a snow buran frequently falls to 14 degrees F., while in the winter of 1892-3 it dropped to 45 degrees below zero at the end of January.

The buran comes with startling suddenness, the atmosphere growing dark with whirling snowflakes where scarcely a minute before the sky was perfectly clear.

Words Between Them.

Judge—You say that words passed between the accused and his wife. Did you hear what they were?

Witness—No, I didn't hear them, but I saw them.

"Saw them?"

"Yes. They were in the dictionary that he threw at her."—Boston Transcript.

The man who has to be made to go to church always gets mad when he finds strangers in his pew.—Indianapolis Journal.

Every day there hangs over London a vast smoke cloud that is estimated to weigh about 300 tons.

FIVE CARS AND BLOCK SYSTEM.

Excellent Service on the City Street Car Line Today.

For the first time in many months, five street cars were put into use on the city lines Monday morning, giving a complete service. The cars which were taken to Canton to replace those destroyed by the car barn fire at that place have been returned, and it is possible that they will be permitted to remain here.

By the block system which went into effect on the East Main street line Monday morning, no cars can enter the city unless the signal at the end of the line shows that the city car has not yet left the square. When a city car is ready to leave the square the man in charge pulls the lever at the apparatus attached to a post at the corner of Mill and Main streets. This will cause a red light to show at a similar apparatus at the end of the line. If, when the inter-urban car has reached the city line, the light shows white, the conductor will know that his car has the right of way. He will then pull the lever, which will show a red light at the square, holding the city car at that point until the inter-urban has arrived. It is expected that the system will do away with a great deal of annoyance to passengers and interference with traffic.

TO WORK BY THE DAY.

Russell & Co.'s Coremakers will Hereafter be Paid $2.25 to $2.50.

The coremakers employed by Russell & Co., beginning today, will hereafter be paid by the day, the wage scale being from $2 25 to $2.50. The new plan is entirely satisfactory to the men. Heretofore the coremakers did piecework.

LEGISLATORS DONE.

House and Senate Adjourned at Columbus Today.

COLUMBUS, April 16.—The legislature adjourned sine die at noon today. During the past week all records were broken in the number of laws enacted. None of the anti-trust bills have become a law. The Price bill, requiring all domestic and foreign corporations to make annual reports to the secretary of state, passed the house, but the senate had not acted upon it.

Killed a Companion.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 16.—A crowd of colored men were playing craps in a shanty at the Lambert works of the American Steel company, and John Wesley was a loser. His companions teased him about his losses until he jumped up and sent a ball through the breast of Joseph Butler, who died in a few hours.

Killed by Gas Explosion.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., April 16.—High pressure and a piece of alleged defective pipe in the mains of the Chicago Pipe Line company, at a point four miles southeast of here, were the cause of a terrific explosion, in which Michael Ellison, Jr., was instantly killed and five other men received injuries from which it is doubtful if some will recover.

Clark Will Fight to the Last Ditch.

NEW YORK, April 16.—W. A. Clark, of Montana and New York, and former Governor Hauser, of Montana, held a conference here relative to Mr. Clark's United States senate aspirations. Mr. Clark referred all questioners to Mr. Hauser, who in turn said that Mr. Clark "would fight to the last ditch" to retain his seat in the senate.

A Tornado In Texas.

BEEVILLE, Tex., April 16.—A lively tornado passed through the village of Lebanon, completely demolishing the residence of L. D. Atkins. Several small buildings were destroyed, but fortunately no lives were lost.

WAR TO THE DEATH

Pests of the Poultry Yard Must Go.

American Lice Destroyer Kills More Mites Lice and Other Vermin in a Day Than all Other Remedies Combined

The war is on! The days of lice and vermin that have done so much to make the life of the poultryman miserable, and his business unprofitable are over. American Lice Destroyer is the proper ammunition to use! This preparation is wonderful in its power, and vermin cannot exist twenty-four hours after it is applied to the coop or fowls Every poultryman needs it. It is cheap, reliable and effective, one package being sufficient to protect 250 fowls from mites and lice for one year. When this Destroyer is used, profits at once increase. Lice and vermin do more to kill profits than all other causes combined. You know it. Don't go on losing money every week, but try American Lice Destroyer. You may have tried other things without success, but if this fails you can have your money back. We are in this fight to stay, and will back Destroyer against any number of mites or lice you may have. Don't fool away money with recipes or home made makeshifts. Use scientific means. The American Lice Destroyer has been used by thousands of poultrymen; it has been on the market several years and has been tested thousands of times We know it is all right, and if it doesn't do the work remember you get your money back. What more can you ask? If our druggist don't sell American Lice Destroyer, he's behind the age In that case send for $1 box at once Made only by American Mfg. Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

Does Coffee Agree With You?

If not, drink Grain-O—made from pure grains. A lady writes: "The first time I made Grain-O I did not like it, but after using it for one week nothing would induce me to go back to coffee." It nourishes and feeds the system. The children can drink it freely with great benefit. It is the strengthening substance of pure grains. Get a package today from your grocer, follow the directions in making it and you will have a delicious and healthful table beverage for old and young. 15c and 25c.

CURES THE COUGH.

A pleasant, never-failing remedy for throat and lung diseases.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup

is absolutely free from spirituous or other harmful ingredients. A prompt, positive cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, influenza, whooping cough.

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BROWN " " " CONSTIPATION
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ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about $13 from Detroit; $15 from Toledo; $18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing $300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The palatial equipments makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. ANCHANTZ, G. P. A., D. & C., Detroit, Mich.

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The Well-Known Specialist of Dayton, O.,
At the request of his many patients and friends will be at the
HOTEL CONRAD, MASSILLON, O.
WEDNESDAYS and THURSDAYS, February 7 and 8; March 7 and 8; April 4 and 5; May 2 and 3; May 30 and 31, June 27 and 28; July 25 and 26; August 22 and 23; September 19 and 20; October 17 and 18, 1900.

This celebrated physician has been treating Chronic Diseases for the past twenty-six years, giving him a widely known reputation in the treatment of all classes of chronic troubles

A specialty is made of all forms of chronic troubles, such as diseases of the Head, Throat, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Womb Troubles, all diseases of the Genital Organs, and all forms of diseases of the Bladder, diseases of the Blood, such as Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Cankers, Malignant Ulcers, and Swellings, such as White Swelling and Scrofulous Lumps.

CONSULTATION FREE, and no questions will be asked of patients, no matter what the trouble may be, will tell your trouble, their symptoms and their cause better than you can tell yourself. The knowledge which enables me to perform this wonderful thing has been acquired from long years of constant practice, and a power given by the God of Creation.

I would be pleased to have all who are afflicted call, even if they cannot take treatment, as I may be the means of saving you trouble, pain and expense.

Remember the Dates, and call as early as possible.

Remember

Our pharmacy contains every article pertaining to an "up-to-date" DRUG STORE. The purest and best drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, the finest Perfumes, the most modern Toilet preparations, and an immense stock of Toilet Soaps and Toilet requisites.

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FARM, ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

BY J. S. TRIGG.

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The oleomargarine value of a fat steer is from $3 to $4.

Dirty eggs are probably all right inside, but no buyer will take them if he can get clean ones.

The man who is out of debt can afford to be indifferent to criticism as to the patch on his pants.

Flax will largely take the place of wheat on North Dakota and Minnesota farms the coming season.

You need not fear that if you fixed it so that your wife had a nice supply of soft water she would have a fit.

The barbed wire fence is a great protection to the jack rabbit, as it prevents it being run down by greyhounds.

California's orange crop was worth $4,600,000 this year, of which the railway companies took $2,600,000 for getting it to market.

Texas had 7,923,690 head of cattle in 1889 and has but 5,046,335 in 1900. The loss in number is more than offset by the gain in quality.

A consignment of harvesting machinery valued at $250,000 left New York lately for Black sea ports for use in Russian harvest fields.

It is much easier to prevent a horse from getting a sore shoulder than it is to cure the sore after it comes. See that the collars fit well.

It is always best to let the good wife buy the dry goods for the family. Men usually make a botch of the business when they undertake it.

In New Jersey a field of corn is sometimes planted with a fish under each hill as a fertilizer. So planted the corn is almost sure to sucker.

Ireland furnished England with 273,770 fat cattle and 558,785 fat hogs last year. These products largely went to pay rent to English landlords.

The land is never dragged too much before the corn is planted. There is far more in the preparation of a good seed bed than most of us realize.

When you strike a square and honest commission firm, stay by them, even if they do not always hit the top of the market with your consignments.

The fact that your hired man has the honorable ambition to get a farm of his own some day makes him none the less a good hired man for you.

The African war and the construction of the new Siberian railway have been important factors in the present commercial prosperity of this country.

Humanitarianism has gone clean daft when it pleads for protection for the sparrow and the crow. Why not include the potato bug and the grasshopper?

We know of a case where a young man with but $240, earned by work as a farmhand, in ten years' work as a farm renter sugared off with $6,000 to his credit.

It is a curious fact that where cattle can be fattened fit for market on the range grasses the farther north they are so fed the better the quality of the beef.

The possibilities connected with corn fodder at a cost of not over $2 per ton, shredded, are almost beyond comprehension. Just compare this with dairying in Massachusetts with hay at $14 per ton.

A load of lambs not quite a year old, averaging about 90 pounds, was shipped by a north Iowa sheepman to Chicago last month and brought him $7.40 per hundredweight. This was a profitable lot of stock to raise.

We are nearing the high water mark in prices for all commodities, whether produced on farm or in factory, mill or mine. The wise man will take note of this condition and unload rather than invest under such conditions.

The Grout bill now before congress provides for a tax of one-fourth of a cent a pound upon oleomargarine when uncolored and 10 cents where it is colored. The oleomargarine trust is fighting the bill with unlimited money.

But few men know when they have got enough in the way of land, money, office and the like. With most men the pleasure of living consists in toil and worry to get more of the very things which they do not really need.

When a man has ten acres of orchard of one variety of apples, he can always find plenty of buyers, while the man with a one acre orchard made up of ten different varieties finds it hard to dispose of any of his crop. A variety of fruit is all right for the family orchard, but all wrong for the commercial one.

Thirteen thousand farmers of the state of New York are patrons of the reading course inaugurated by the agricultural college of the Empire State. This practical line of work is worth emulating by the agricultural colleges of other states.

A ration of June blue grass and four pounds of bran is an almost perfect ration for the milk cow. Now, this blue grass pasture must be watched, for it is quickly sensitive to dry weather, and a brown blue grass pasture is a very poor place for old bossy.

No man is more interested in the wonderfully growing foreign demand for America's manufactured goods than is the farmer. Busy mills and factories in this country mean well paid operatives. Operatives are consumers of the farmer's products.

Of all agricultural products wheat has responded the most slowly to the general advance in prices which has been such a conspicuous feature of the past year. Wheat should bring $1 a bushel to be at all in line with other things, but it sulkily sticks at or near the 70 cent mark so far as the producer is concerned. The fact is that wheat has ceased to be a reliable indicator of agricultural prosperity.

Several recent accidents have demonstrated the fact that the bull is not any more to be trusted with his horns off than he is with them on. When the fit comes on him, he will kill a man just as surely without horns as with them. The only cure is plenty of good hard work. If he were given a tread power to work eight hours every day, he would be not only gentle as a kitten, but of far more service in the herd.

The smooth talking agent with the new hydraulic tin can milk separator will soon be on the warpath. The raising of cream by diluting the milk with cold water is an old scheme. The reasons why you should not bite are that this method spoils the skimmilk and fails to extract all the butter fat from the milk. The system has no advantage over the old method of setting the milk in cans in cold water and does spoil the skimmilk.

A bright little fellow only 8 years old, the son of a laboring man, told us the other day that he earned the sum of $8 during vacation last summer by driving cattle and doing errands. When we asked him what he did with the money, he said that he bought his shoes and the suit of clothes which he had on with it. This boy will never be a tramp, but far more likely a rich and influential citizen of the future. Such boys are all too few.

The prairie country of the west has the best roads in the world for eight or nine months in the year. Nothing save an expensive system of macadamizing will ever make these roads good during a wet spring or fall. Thorough drainage, proper grading, the use of wide tired wagons, the use of gravel where it is available and the economical expenditure of the highway taxes sum up the possibilities of road improvement as things now stand.

The common prairie wolf, which in pioneer days of the west was a rare animal, always increases in number as settlement of a country progresses, while the coyote, his first cousin, quickly disappears. The prairie wolf rather takes kindly to civilization and appreciates the poultry and young lambs of the farmers. There are still quite a number of them left in even the thickly settled portions of the west, and the good bounties offered by the county authorities fail to exterminate them.

We note a case where the bill for mill feed for the dairy cows was three-fourths as much as the sum received for the milk of the herd. There is some very bad management here. With the exception of a little bran or glucose meal all the food required by the average farm herd of dairy cows should be produced upon the farm. Sheaf oats, clover hay, millet and corn fodder, ground corn and oats, with four or five pounds of bran a day, make a good ration and an inexpensive one because mostly produced on the farm.

It will be a good thing when the time comes, if it ever does, when the farm will be valued more for its uses as a home and a place of permanent residence. Too many farmers are willing to sell their farms if they can obtain their price and trust to luck in the matter of securing another location. Many want to sell and try some other place or some other line of business. This migratory habit is an almost complete barrier in the way of improving the farm home and its surroundings. When a man can once feel satisfied and contented with his location, he will at once take a real pleasure in doing those things in the way of permanent improvements—tree planting, fruit growing and the like—which so largely contribute to the comforts and pleasure of a farm home.

TWO FAMILY HOUSE.

This Design Embodies a Novel Idea. Costs $3,000 to Build.

[Copyright, 1900, by George Hitchings, architect, 1090 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.]

This is a somewhat novel idea of a two family house. From its outside appearance you would say it was a single house, but it is so planned that it can be used for either.

The exterior is very picturesque, with a piazza across the front on the first story and a balcony on the second. The gables and roof are shingled with spruce shingles dipped in creosote stain, which preserves the wood. The sides are covered with white pine bevel siding.

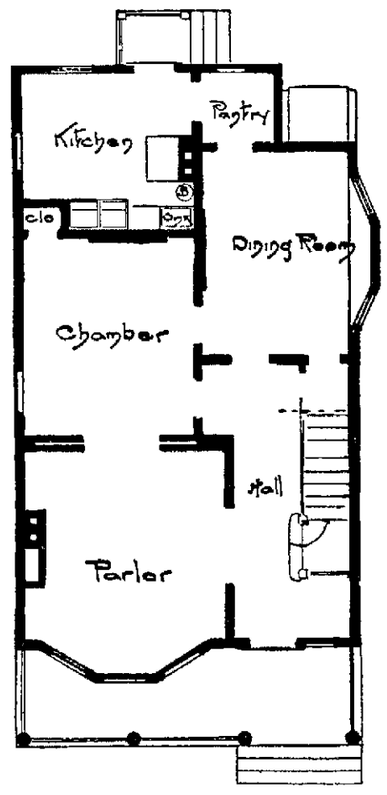
The first floor contains hall, parlor, dining room and kitchen. The second

FRONT ELEVATION.

floor is the same, with the exception of the bathroom. Two rooms are finished in the attic, making ten rooms and a bath in all.

There is a good cellar under the whole house seven feet high of hard burned brick, with a concreted floor, and there are coal bins, a furnace and a cold cellar.

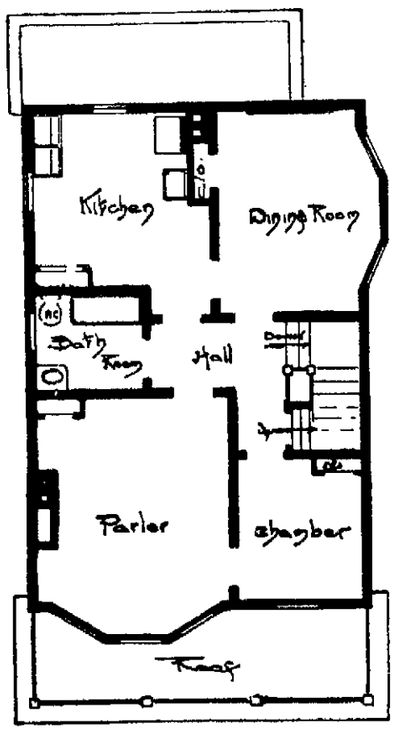
The parlor on the first floor is 13 feet wide by 14 feet deep, with a bay window in front, a wood mantel, tile hearth and facing and a summer piece complete, and



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

is connected with a chamber in the rear by sliding doors. The chamber is 11 feet wide by 12 feet 6 inches deep and is provided with a large clothes closet. The dining room is 11 feet wide by 13 feet deep and is also provided with a wood mantel. The butler's pantry is situated between the dining room and the kitchen. In the pantry is a dresser. The kitchen is fitted with tubs, sink, boiler and range.

The rooms on the second floor are of about the same dimensions as those on the first floor. The woodwork throughout is cypress, finished natural. The bathroom has an enameled iron tub, an earthenware open set water closet and a china bowl and cost to build, complete, $3,000.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

Building Points.

If you propose building a stable, try to build it solidly. Hay catches afire easily. Remember also that it is easy to elongate a building according to most designs.

See that you secure the best of everything that will be necessary to the erection and to the furnishing of your residence.

You may want a fence, say a rustic one. Before you decide think about a hedge.

It is easy enough to build a house, but in building it one should think of the possible necessity of repairs. Sometimes it costs more money to shoe a horse than the horse is worth.—Philadelphia Press.

ECZEMA = SATANIC ITCH.

This most aggravating and tormenting of all skin diseases is caused by an acid condition of the blood, and unless relieved through certain instrumentalities too much of this acid poison reaches the skin and it becomes red and inflamed. The itching and burning are almost unbearable, especially when overheated from any cause. The skin seems on fire, sleep or rest is impossible, the desperate sufferer, regardless of consequences, scratches until strength is exhausted.

This burning, itching humor appears sometimes in little pustules, discharging a sticky fluid, which forms crusts and scales. Again the skin is dry, hard and fissured, itches intensely, bleeds and scabs over. This is a painful and stubborn form of the disease.

While Eczema, Tetter, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum and many like troubles are spoken of as diseases of the skin, they are really blood diseases, because

THERE CAN BE NO EXTERNAL IRRITATION WITHOUT AN INTERNAL CAUSE.

If the blood is in a pure, healthy condition, no poisonous elements can reach the skin.

External applications of washes, lotions and salves sometimes mitigate the itching and soothe the inflammation, but cannot reach the disease. Only S. S. S., the real blood medicine, can do this.

S. S. S., the only purely vegetable remedy known, is a safe and permanent cure for Eczema and all deep-seated blood and skin troubles. It goes direct to the seat of the disease, neutralizes the acids and cleanses the blood, re-inforces and invigorates all the organs, and thus clears the system of all impurities through the natural channels; the skin relieved, all inflammation subsides, and all signs of the disease disappear.

Mrs. Lefa M. Hoffmin, of Cardington, Ohio, says she was afflicted with Scrofulous sores and Eczema from birth. Her face at times became so badly swollen that she was not recognizable, and her limbs and hands were very sore. She was treated by all the doctors in town without being benefitted, and in her researches for relief, was told by an old physician to take S. S. S. She followed his advice and was promptly cured, and has never had a return of the disease. This was seventeen years ago. She sincerely believes she would have been in her grave years ago but for S. S. S., and adds, "what it has done for me it will do for others."

SSS

Send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases, and write our physicians fully about your case; they will cheerfully give any information or advice wanted. We make no charge for this. Address, Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	9 AM	3 PM	15 PM	31 AM	11 PM	307 AM
Pittsb'gh lv	*7 00	*1 35	*6 30	*5 00	*5 00	*8 00
Beaver Falls "	8 05	2 41	7 30	6 30	5 46	8 46
Columbiana "		3 44		7 43		...
Leetonia ... "	9 06	3 51		7 53		
Salem ... "	9 18	4 05	8 34	8 08	6 37	9 37
Alliance ar	9 40	4 35	8 55	8 35	6 55	9 55
Alliance lv	9 40	4 40	8 55	8 40	PM	AM
Maximo "		4 56		8 55		
Louisville "		5 08		9 06		
Canton "	10 10	5 24	9 27	9 23		
Massillon "	10 22	5 42	9 46	9 40		
Lawrence "		5 57		9 52		
Burton City "		6 05		10 00		
Orrville "	10 43	6 15	10 06	10 10		
Smithville "		6 25		10 20		
Wooster "	11 02	6 34	10 26	10 29		
Shreve "		6 50		10 45		
Big Prairie "		6 59		10 55		
Lakeville "		7 02		10 58		
Loudonville "		7 16		11 11	39	
Perrysville "		7 25		11 18	AM	
Lucas "		7 40		11 31		
Mansfield "	12 10	7 53	11 30	11 45	6 35	
Crestline ar	12 40	8 25	11 59	12 20	6 55	
Bucyrus ... lv	1 05	PM	12 27	3 20	7 35	
Lima "	2 34		1 59	5 24	9 40	
Van Wert "	3 20		2 48	6 19	10 46	
Ft. Wayne ar	4 10		3 40	7 15	11 55	
Warsaw lv	5 25		4 52		1 25	
Plymouth "	6 12		5 34		2 10	
Valparaiso "	7 16		6 30		3 23	
Chicago ar	8 45		7 45		5 05	
	PM		AM	PM	PM	

Eastward.	20 AM	8 PM	6 PM		18 AM
Chicago lv	†7 30	*3 00	*11 30		*2 55
Valparaiso "	9 15	4 32	1 20		4 12
Plymouth "	10 37	5 48	2 55		5 13
Warsaw "	11 23	6 28	3 45		5 51
Ft. Wayne ar	12 35	7 35	5 10		6 55
Van Wert lv	1 55	8 39	6 20	32	
Lima "	2 54	9 30	7 15	AM	8 29
Bucyrus "	5 05	11 19	9 29	AM	
Crestline "	5 45	11 55	10 05	15	20 10 20
Mansfield "	6 15	12 20	10 25	5 44	All
Lucas "	6 30		10 36	5 58	AM
Perrysville "	6 44		10 48	6 12	
Loudonville "	6 53		10 57	6 20	
Lakeville "	7 05		11 10	6 32	
Big Prairie "	7 10		11 12	6 36	
Shreve "	7 17		11 20	6 44	
Wooster "	7 36	1 30	12 00	7 05	
Smithville "	7 47		12 11	7 15	
Orrville "	8 00	1 51	12 25	7 30	
Burton City "	8 06			7 40	
Lawrence "	8 15		12 40	7 50	
Massillon "	8 30	2 18	1 00	8 05	
Canton "	8 45	2 34	1 16	8 24	
Louisville "	9 03		1 33	8 42	
Maximo "	9 10		1 45	8 54	
Alliance ar	9 30	3 10	2 00	9 05	
Alliance lv	9 30	3 10	2 00	9 40	
Salem "	10 01	3 34	2 30	10 12	
Leetonia "	10 15		2 45	10 28	
Columbiana "	10 21		2 54	10 38	
Beaver Falls "	11 30	4 45	4 00	11 55	10 41
Pittsb'gh ar	11 05	5 50	5 30	1 25	11 30
	AM	AM	PM	PM	AM

	10 AM	306 PM
Alliance ar	9 35	*3 45
Alliance lv	9 53	4 03
Salem "		a
Columbiana "		
Beaver Falls "	10 41	4 51
Pittsb'gh ar	11 30	5 40
	AM	PM

Pullman Sleeping Cars on Nos. 8, 15, 306 and 307; Pullman Vestibule Cars on No. 9 to Chicago. No. 6 to Pittsburgh where Nos. 6, 8, 20 and 32 connect in Union Station for the East. Cafe Parlor Car on Trains Nos. 10 and 11. Dark Faced Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light faced, from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. a To let off Cleveland passengers. ‖Meals. ¶Flag Stop.

At Orrville connection is made with C. A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 32** and for Columbus by **Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31** and **32. Nos. 9** and **15** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. **No. 8** connects at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

11-19-99-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Monday, Oct. 16, 1899, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, hourly on the half hour, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*6 30 a m	12 30 p m	6 30 p m
6 30 a m	1 30 p m	†7 30 p m
7 30 a m	2 30 p m	8 30 p m
8 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
9 30 a m	4 30 p m	10 30 p m
10 30 a m	5 30 p m	
11 30 a m		

*Sundays excepted.
†7 10 p. m. at Massillon

For special service, rates and information apply to L. O'TOOL, Asst. Supt. Canton, O. or F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt. Massillon, O

Bear in mind that the want columns is a good investment.

THE INDEPENDENT Co. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect Nov. 19th, 1899.

North Bound. Main Line.	2 A.M.	4 A.M.	6 P.M.	8 P.M.
Standard Time		5 55		
Bellaire		6 10	1 00	4 10
Bridgeport		6 10	3 00	6 16
Uhrichsville	5 30	8 10	3 18	6 34
N Philadelphia	5 48	8 27	3 26	6 41
Canal Dover	5 55	8 34	3 55	7 09
Justus	6 24	9 03	4 11	7 23
Massillon	6 40	9 18	4 28	
Canal Fulton	6 58	9 35	4 35	
Warwick	7 05	9 42	4 59	
Sterling	7 27	10 04	5 05	
Seville	7 33	10 10		
Chippewa Lake			5 26	
Medina	7 55	10 30	5 40	
Lester	8 10	10 40	6 26	
Brooklyn	8 54	11 24	6 40	
Cleveland	9 10	11 40		

Lorain Branch.	12 A.M.	14 A.M.	16 P.M.	10 P.M.
Lester	8 15	10 41	5 47	2 05
Grafton	8 35	10 59	6 05	2 23
Elyria	8 54	11 16	6 23	2 40
Lorain	9 10	11 30	6 37	2 55

South Bound, Main Line.	1 A.M.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.	7 A.M.
Standard Time				
Cleveland	7 10	1 00	4 40	
Brooklyn	7 24	1 18	4 54	
Lester	8 14	2 02	5 45	
Medina	8 23	2 11	5 56	
Chippewa Lake				6 19
Seville	8 48	2 36	6 19	
Sterling	8 49	2 36	6 28	
Warwick	9 11	2 58	6 48	
Canal Fulton	9 18	3 05	6 56	
Massillon	9 39	3 23	7 16	6 30
Justus	9 58	3 40	7 31	6 46
Canal Dover	10 26	4 11	8 01	7 16
N Philadelphia	10 33	4 18	8 08	7 23
Uhrichsville	10 50	4 35	8 25	7 44
Bridgeport	1 15	6 50		9 50
Bellaire		7 05		

Lorain Branch.	11 A.M.	13 P.M.	15 P.M.	9 A.M.
Lorain	7 05	1 05	4 25	9 45
Elyria	7 20	1 20	4 40	10 00
Grafton	7 41	1 38	4 58	10 16
Lester	8 00	1 57	5 15	10 35

Sunday trains between Uhrichsville and Cleveland at Massillon, northbound, 6:40 a m., southbound, 8.26 p. m. Electric cars. Bridgeport to Wheeling, Bellaire and Martins Ferry.

For through tickets or any information, consult any agent or address

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

C. A. & C. Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.	2 a m	38 p m	28 p m	4 a m
CLEVELAND lv.	*8 35	†3 10	*7 35	
Hudson	9 30	4 15	8 40	*10 45
AKRON ar	9 56	4 45	9 07	11 15
AKRON lv	9 58	4 15	9 07	11 15
Barberton	10 10	5 02	9 23	*11 30
ORRVILLE ar	10 48	5 40	10 00	8
ORRVILLE lv	10 50	5 45	10 10	a m
Millersburg	11 42	*6 30	10 57	*5 45
Mt. Vernon	12 53		12 30	7 10
COLUMBUS ar	2 10		*2 00	*8 40
	p m	p m	a m	a m

Northbound.	35 a m	3 a m	27 a m	7 p m
COLUMBUS lv		*11 45	*12 35	*4 35
Mt. Vernon		1 15	2 25	6 10
Millersburg	*8 50	2 35	3 55	*7 35
ORRVILLE ar	9 35	3 17	4 45	5
ORRVILLE lv	9 40	3 22	4 55	p m
Barberton	10 17	3 58	5 37	*2 10
AKRON ar	10 37	4 15	5 55	2 27
AKRON lv	10 37	4 15	6 05	2 27
Hudson	11 02	4 45	6 35	*2 58
CLEVELAND ar	*12 10	*5 40	*7 30	
	p m	p m	a m	p m

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and Intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 6:11 a m week days.

*Every day †Week days only.

E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. Agt. Pittsburg, Pa

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect Dec. 7, 1899.

NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 46	* No. 4.	† No. 6.	* No. 10	† No. 8.
Massillon	A. M.	A. 7 30	All 30	P 3 30	P. 6
Canton	5 45	8 35	P 12 01	4 19	7 40
Akron	6 45	9 05	1 00	4 55	
Cleveland	8 15	10 20	2 10	6 25	9 25

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 7.	† No. 3.	* No. 5.	* No. 9.	* No. 47
Cleveland	A. 7 25	All 00	P 10 00	P 3 25	P. 6 35
Akron	9 05	P 12 20	11 15	4 55	7 50
Canton	9 56	1 08	11 59	5 44	8 40
Massillon	10 30	2 10		6 10	9 20

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

E. W. Busby, Ticket Agt. 40 E. Main St.

SUMMER SCHOOL Mount Union College.

From June 26 to August 10. (Seven Weeks.)

For teachers in particular, for all students in general.
Regular faculty and public school specialists—36 instructors.
Eighty courses, from common branches to higher college studies.
Courses for primary and grade teachers—Misses Sinclair and Barnes.
Superintendents' course, teachers' forum, course in general methods.
Special attention will be given to a review of all the common branches.
Double courses in beginning Latin, Greek, Algebra and Geometry.
More than 20 popular lectures—free; also 4 inexpensive excursions.
Tuition, only $8.00, with a number of extra advantages free.
Board, for the term, only $12.00. Rooms, from 15c to 75c a week.
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Address, PRESIDENT A. B. RIKER, Alliance, O.

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The Advertisements in a live NEWSPAPER!

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Lots on Chester street, $300 to $500.

Lots on Edwin street, $200 to $400.

Lots on Dwight street, $250 to $450.

Lots on George street, $200 to $250.

Lots on Johnson, Kent, West Tremont, Superior, Center and Waechter streets

Cash or easy terms.

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Over 50 S. Erie St.

C & B LINE CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO "While you Sleep."

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS "CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE," both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

TIME CARD, DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY.

Leave Cleveland 8 P.M. Arrive Buffalo 6 A.M.
" Buffalo 8 " " Cleveland 6 "

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Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points. Ask ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet. SPECIAL LOW RATES TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.

W. F. HERMAN, General Passenger Agent, CLEVELAND, O.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand. **PENNYROYAL PILLS** Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. At all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., 2400 Madison Square, PHILADA., PA.

RUCKER'S

Korak Wonder!

Never fails to regulate the

Liver and Kidneys

And purify the BLOOD. 'Aids Digestion and cures all forms of STOMACH disorders.

Removes all kinds of

....WORMS....

It is the mildest of all Laxatives.

KORAK OIL

CURES ALL PAIN.

Price, 50 Cents.

For sale only by

CRAIG, The Druggist

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss

Ruth J Grant vs. James J. Grant et al. } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an alias order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises,

Tuesday, May 15, 1900,

the following described real estate to-wit:

Situate in Bethlehem Township, Stark County, Ohio, and being the south part of fractional section No six (6) in township No. 9 and range No. 9, beginning for the same at the southeast corner of said fractional section and running west on the boundary line of said fractional section to the southwest corner of said fractional section; thence north 71 1-9 perches; thence east 90 perches to a post; thence north 46 8-9 perches to a post; thence east to the river; thence along the margin of the river in a southerly direction to where the eastern boundary line of said fractional section cuts the river, and from thence with said boundary to the place of beginning, containing 210 acres more or less.

Appraised at fourteen thousand seven hundred ($14,700.00) dollars.

Terms: One third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years, with interest and notes secured by mortgage on the premises.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOHN J ZAISER, Sheriff

McCarty, Craine & McDowell, Attorneys.

THE INDEPENDENT want columns are giving general satisfaction. It costs but a quarter

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
90 N, Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bamberlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1900.

The British casualty list lengthens steadily. Deaths from various causes number up to April 4, 4,029; wounded, living at that date, 9,538: missing and prisoners, 3,515. Out of the total of 17,082, the officers numbered 1,099.

Carl Browne, the eccentric son-in-law of the eccentric Coxey, has announced that he will take the stump for Dewey.—Columbus Dispatch.

Thus is illustrated an eternal truth. When a man has made one big mistake the chances are that he will make a few more, and those that he doesn't make himself his friends will make for him.

On the day that the Paris exposition was formally opened a Chicago firm signed a contract to tear down the buildings when the big show is over. As lumber is dearer in France than in America, and as careful computation shows that something like 75,000,000 feet will be available when the exposition is over, it is easily apparent that a prize has been secured by Yankee enterprise.

An interesting point is being discussed in connection with the vice presidency. This is the situation which will arise if Theodore Roosevelt attends the convention as a delegate, according to the decision of the New York state convention. It is generally agreed that Roosevelt is about the only man so far mentioned for the nomination who seems to have any enthusiastic support among the Republicans of the country at large. According to intimate friends of Governor Roosevelt, if the latter does'nt want the nomination for vice president he must stay away from the national Republican convention.

A statement made by Lord George Hamilton in the British house of commons on March 30 gives the contribution made by India to the war in South Africa to that date at 8,215 officers and men (British), 5,717 native non-combatants, such as hospital stretcher bearers and grooms, 6,700 horses, 1,510 mules and ponies, 50 field guns, and 15 Maxim, naval and machine guns. It is evident that the war in the Transvaal has removed any fears that the British colonies will fall away from their allegiance to the crown. On the contrary, it will doubtless be the means of binding the mother country still more closely to her outlying possessions, even though the price paid in bloodshed and treasure is enormous.

The suggestion made by Mayor Wise that an additional man be placed upon the police force, thereby providing for the presence of an officer at the mayor's office at all times, is a good one, and would prove of especial service during the night. At present the only way in which the officers on duty at night can be notified that their presence is needed is by sounding the gong at the intersection of Main and Erie streets, and while it conveys indefinite information to the officers, it also informs evil-doers that the policemen are on the alert. An officer stationed at the mayor's office for the purpose of answering emergency calls would greatly increase the efficiency of the force, and the mayor's recommendation should be favorably considered by the council.

From the inquiries which are coming to the Columbus hotels, the attendance at the coming Republican state convention is expected to be the largest in the history of the party in Ohio. The ticket to be nominated consists of a secretary of state, judge of the supreme court, school commissioner, dairy and food commissioner and member of the board of public works. No contests are expected outside of nominations for secretary of state and dairy and food commissioner, as it is understood that Judge Shauck will be re-nominated for supreme judge, the Hon. L. C. Bonebrake for school commissioner and Charles'A. Goddard for member of the board of public works. The election of four delegates-at-large and as many alternates to the Philadelphia convention will, of course, be a matter of first importance.

THE INDEPENDENT, which, from the opening of the congressional campaign, has urged the nomination of Congressman R. W. Tayler by Republicans of the Eighteenth district, now tenders its **sincere congratulations to these workers of the party—workers representing the real backbone of Republicanism in the district—upon the successful outcome of their labors. Mr. Tayler's nomination will rally to his support at the coming election not only the Republicans who up to this time have supported his opponent, but many Democrats also who** admire him as a man and appreciate his qualifications as a representative. Of none other among the various congressional aspirants could the same be said. Mr. Tayler is the logical candidate of his party, and the logical deduction from this statement is that Republicans will cordially support him in his campaign and elect him next fall by an overwhelming majority.

The total vote in the electoral college will be the same this year as it was in 1896, when McKinley received 271 electoral votes and Bryan 176. Of those states whose electoral votes were given to McKinley, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland and West Virginia are said to be more likely to favor than to be against Bryan this year. But if these five states should give Bryan their electoral votes and he should lose none of the states that he carried in 1896 he would have only 200 electoral votes, the Republican leaders say, against 227 for McKinley. The Republicans expect to get the 1 vote given for Bryan in California and the 1 vote for him in Kentucky, besides the 10 of Kansas, the 8 of Nebraska, the 4 of South Dakota and the 4 of Washington, 28 in all. If Bryan should get the 44 votes of Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland and West Virginia, he would have a net gain of only 13 votes.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DEWEY.

The editor of that erratic journal, Town Topics, suggests that escape from defeat and political death is possible for the champion of the immortal 16 to 1 if he will rise in the St. Louis convention and nominate Dewey for the presidency. The brain that evolved this astounding proposition is capable of other great thoughts, and the wonder is that its owner has stopped with the nomination of Dewey by Bryan, and has not constructed an entire ticket and platform which might bring salvation to the Democracy and eternal fame as a statesman to himself. As the opposing factors of the party are to be united in order to gain the great ends proposed, the name of Edward Atkinson would naturally suggest itself as worthy of occupying the second place on the ticket—a ticket representing the perfect harmony of discordant parts. Dewey and Atkinson, expansion and anti-expansion. Further, it might be taken for granted that Dewey's cabinet is already formed in his mind's eye, and that his platform will take its complexion from the diversified convictions of its members. Nothing could be simpler.

John R. McLean, as the most prominent member of the Dewey family, would naturally be secretary of state, and it is only fair to suppose that one plank of the platform would incorporate a pledge of faithful adherence to the doctrines of free trade, free whisky, free love and free money. The financial abilities of William Jennings Bryan and the gratitude of Dewey would make the former secretary of the treasury without a doubt, and with him would come the eternal demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver as equal primary money at the rate of 16 to 1, independent of all other nations of the world. Owing to his connection with Tammany, Richard Croker would make an inimitable secretary of war, and a plank favoring "unlimited contracts for de gang" would easily fall into place. Benjamin Tillman, as secretary of the navy, would add one pledging opposition to all existing conditions, and with Mrs. Dewey as secretary of the interior would come a promise to refer all questions to the President. Finally General Jacob Sechler Coxey (who would of course be postmaster general because he possesses sand enough to conciliate opposing aspirants for office) would pledge the party to continuous agitation of the non interest bearing bond principle, and warn outsiders generally to keep off the grass. The final and most important plank of the Dewey Democracy platform would, of course, incorporate the conviction of its leader, namely, that the President is a man of clay who signs his name to all bills presented by congress and sees that the laws made by that body are duly executed.

Such then would be the groundwork for a Dewey administration—a mere shell or suggestion for the creation of a future for the nation and a niche in the temple of history for the creator which would crowd all other statesmen to the rear or else eliminate them altogether.

Wireless Telegraphy.

It is said that successful experiments have at last been accomplished in wireless telegraphy, and this would undoubtedly be a good thing, and revolutionize many ways of doing business. One writer has gone so far as to say that wireless telegraphy is the greatest discovery of the age. We beg to differ. Don't overlook Hostetter's Stomach Bitters when you talk about the great things of the world. This peerless medicine has done more to promote health and settle stomach troubles than any other medicine in existence. It cures dyspepsia, indigestion, malaria and constipation. It never fails. Try it, and be sure and get the genuine, with Private Revenue Stamp over the neck of the bottle. Don't let the druggist palm off a "substitute."

Dr. Livingston: I called upon you in September, 1897, being then completely run down, had a large tumor on my shoulder blade, one on my breast, and another upon one of my limbs, my general health miserable. I have to thank you for the removal of the tumors and my return to a condition of splendid health. Mrs. M. C. Rhodes, Marietta, O. Dr. Livingston will be at the Hotel Conrad, this city, May 2 and 3.

THE NEW COUNCIL

President Reay Re-elected Last Night.

WM. A. LYNCH APPEARS.

Gives the Fathers Another Talk on his Application for a New Franchise —A Meeting of Citizens to be Held for the Discussion of the Matter.

After reading and approving the minutes of the previous meeting the council of the past year, without transacting any further business, passed into history. The new council then proceeded to organize with Mayor Wise in the chair. Christian Howald, the newly elected member from the second ward, and Messrs. Johns, Haag and Jacoby, the re-elected members, presented their certificates of election, and were sworn in. R. M. Reay, president of last year's council, was nominated for re-election by Mr. Haag. Mr. Johns named Mr. Jacoby who declined to become a candidate. Mr. Kouth moved that Mr. Reay be elected by acclamation. Mr. Johns objected, however, and the council then balloted. Mr. Reay was elected, receiving seven votes. The other vote was for Mr. Jacoby. Mr. Kouth nominated Mr. Smith for president pro tem, and Mr. Johns presented the name of Mr. Weller. Mr. Smith was elected, the ballot being 6 to 2.

Upon leaving the chair, previous to the reorganization, Mr. Reay thanked the old council for the honor conferred upon him. He referred to some of the problems which the past year presented, mentioning in connection the stormy scenes which characterized the consideration of these questions. Among these subjects, Mr. Reay included the eight-hour ordinance. "The eight-hour ordinance," says he, "made considerable trouble to the council. Questions of labor always make trouble. Questions of this kind ought to be settled outside of the council: that is, we ought to pay as much as others for that kind of labor. In a few words, I mean that the laborers in workshops should receive as much as those employed by the city." When he ascended the rostrum to become president for another year, Mr. Reay said: "I have again to thank you for honors conferred upon me. I assure you it was not my desire to fill the chair again, excepting for complying with the wishes of my friends. To suit those who asked me to take the chair I have taken it. I would much rather be on the floor."

President W. A. Lynch, of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company, who was in the lobby, spoke on the company's application for a new 25-year franchise. He said that the franchise proposed by the council would be very hurtful to the company financially, because of its differing in so many respects from the franchise now existing. Speaking on the poor service in the city in the past, Mr. Lynch said that the car-barn fire which destroyed a number of cars was responsible. He stated that the Canton service suffered with the Massillon. Mr. Lynch remarked that $200,000 would be required for proposed improvements, and that negotiations with financial people had been commenced on the supposition that the council would grant a new franchise practically the same as that now in effect. Notwithstanding the popular cry that the city street car service is wretched, Mr. Lynch said that Massillon had, in the main, received a good service in the past, considering that the company had lost $2,000 a year in the operation of the line.

He said that the suit brought against the company to collect the $3,000 bond, while he had no idea that it was instituted for any other purpose than to protect the public rights, was nevertheless a vital stab at the credit of the concern. When the company made the promise to build the Navarre line times were good, and the promise was made in good faith, but the financial depression prevented its fullfilment. The time was at hand, however, he said, when the company was ready to build the line, if for no other reason than for the vindication of its honor. The much complained of difficulty in East Main street, which the block system just instituted is designed to remove, Mr. Lynch would not admit was the fault of the company, saying that when the latter proposed the construction of a passing switch at the brow of the hill some years ago, citizens and council objected.

Mr. Lynch read the ordinance granting the company a new franchise in Canton, and remarked that a similar one from the Massillon council would be satisfactory. The main difference between the new and the old Canton ordinances is that the former provides for a running of cars till a later hour and compels the company to pave between tracks where more than one is laid. In conclusion he said that the council ought to treat his company liberally, and not on the same basis of a company applying for a new franchise and which has not yet invested a dollar in a line, particularly as his company was not asking for an additional twenty-five years, but merely for the extension of the present franchise for nine years.

Mr. Johns remarked that before taking action on this matter, he thought the councilmen ought to confer with their constituents, and suggested that a meeting of citizens, at which the board of trade should be officially represented, be called, and the matter talked over with the council and Mr. Lynch. Mr. Jacoby's motion, which provided for the meeting of citizens, council and Mr. Lynch, was carried. The board of trade feature was stricken out on the ground that the invitation to citizens included the members of the board. The meeting will be held in the mayor's court room at 7 o'clock Wednesday evening.

HE IS APPRECIATIVE.

M. D. Ratchford and the New Honor Conferred Upon Him.

M. D. Ratchford has done little besides receiving the congratulations of friends since his arrival in Massillon.

"I am certainly appreciative of the honor conferred by Governor Nash, as shown by my appointment to the very responsible office of labor commissioner of our state," said he at noon. "I also appreciate the general satisfaction expressed by friends and neighbors in this connection, and hope to retain the esteem of both. My resignation as member of the Industrial Commission will take place next month, when the reports to Congress, now in preparation, are completed."

BY ACCLAMATION.

R. W. Tayler Will Succeed Himself.

BAKER NOT MENTIONED.

Resolutions Adopted Reaffirming the St. Louis Platform, Commending McKinley's Administration Endorsing Senators Hanna and Foraker, Congressman Tayler and Governor Nash.

ALLIANCE, April 17.—The Republican congressional convention met in Craven's opera house, and was called to order by Ed. A. King, of Columbiana county, secretary of the congressional committee. Henry Harter, of Canton, was chosen temporary chairman, and L. M. Stanley, of Columbiana county, temporary secretary, both afterwards being made permanent. Mr. Harter made a brilliant speech, at the close of which nominations were called for. J. A. Martin, an attorney of Lisbon, presented the name of R. W. Tayler, and as soon as he could be heard Attorney Fording, of Alliance, moved that Tayler be nominated by acclamation. The motion prevailed, and as soon as the storms of applause had subsided the chairman announced that R. W. Tayler was the nominee of the Republicans of the Eighteenth congressional district.

The name of Mr. Baker, Tayler's opponent for the nomination was not mentioned in the convention.

Chairman Harter appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Fording, of Stark, Mr. Norris, of Mahoning, and Mr. Martin, of Columbiana, to wait upon Mr. Tayler, inform him of the action of the convention and escort him to the hall. The crowd cheered tremendously when he appeared in the hall, and again after his brief speech, in which he thanked the convention for the honor which it had conferred upon him, and pledged himself to serve the interests of his district and the country at large to the best of his ability.

The committee on resolutions in their report reaffirmed the St. Louis platform, commended President McKinley's administration, and endorsed Senators Hanna and Foraker, Congressman Tayler and Governor Nash. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The names of Col. W. H. Morgan, of Alliance, and James G. Butler, jr., of Youngstown, were presented as delegates to the Republican national convention, and both were elected by acclamation. R. H. Hill, of Columbiana, and William Cornelius, of Mahoning, were named for alternates, and were elected by acclamation.

For presidential elector, Julius Whiting, of Canton, was elected by acclamation.

The congressional committee, consisting of C. B. Wick, of Mahoning; Judge Fawcett, of Stark, and E. A. King, of Columbiana, were also elected by acclamation.

The Stark county delegation, of which Judge McCarty was chairman, had its headquarters in the Keplinger House. Charles C. Lloyd, of Canton, was chosen secretary.

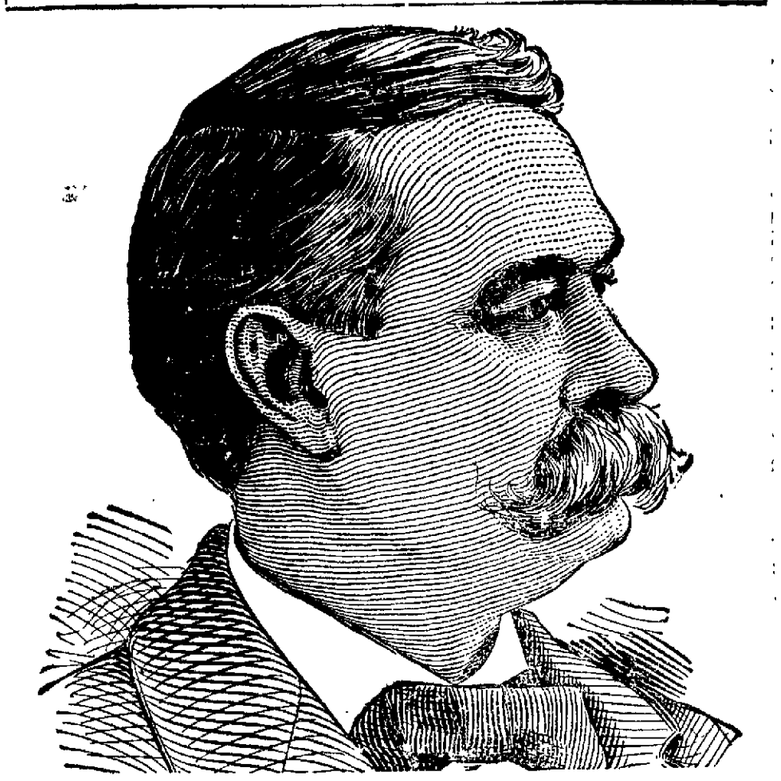
F. O. Humberger, of Massillon, was chosen as Stark county's vice president of the convention. F. E. Case, of Canton, was a member of the committee on resolutions. Austin Hay, of Beach City, was placed on the committee on credentials, and C. O. Merwin, of Massillon, was a member of the committee on permanent organization.

The Stark county delegation was not unanimously in favor of the selection of Julius Whiting as presidential elector. At a vote taken at the delegation's headquarters, John C. Dueber received 33 to Whiting's 56. On motion of Henry Detmering, superintendent of the Dueber works, the unanimous vote of the delegation was cast for Whiting.

George F. Miller, of Canton, was endorsed by the Stark county delegates as a candidate for doorkeeper at the Republican national convention.

Mr. Tayler reached Alliance yesterday, and the Columbiana county delegation arrived early this morning, taking up its headquarters in the opera house. Bands met the various delegations on their arrival and escorted them to their headquarters.

A NOTED TAMMANY LEADER'S WORDS ABOUT PERUNA, THE IDEAL SPRING REMEDY.



CONGRESSMAN AMOS J. CUMMINGS, OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1898.
Pe-ru-na Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—Pe-ru-na is good for catarrh. I have tried it and know it. It relieved me immensely on my trip to Cuba, and I always have a bottle in reserve. Since my return I have not suffered from catarrh, but if I do I shall use Pe-ru-na again. Meantime you might send me another bottle.

Yours, Amos J. Cummings, M. C.

Hon. W. G. Lienallen, a prominent politician of Moscow, Idaho, and a clerk

Hon. W. G. Lienallen.

in the United States Senate document room, speaks in the following terms of Pe-ru-na:

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pe-ru-na Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—I have used Pe-ru-na for catarrh of the stomach, and after the use of one bottle I felt very much relieved. I had suffered for months before I heard of Pe-ru-na and at the solicitation of a friend I was persuaded to use it and I feel very grateful. To those who are suffering with catarrh I respectfully recommend Pe-ru-na. Very respectfully yours, W. G. Lienallen.

J. R. Stuart, of Eastland, Texas, says: "I have purchased one bottle of Pe-ru-na, and it was used by myself and wife as a spring medicine. I consider it the best dollar's worth I ever bought. My wife has used your remedies with gratifying results.

Miss Ella Bough, of Gettysburg, Pa., in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says: "I have used Pe-ru-na and have found it to be a valuable and satisfactory remedy. Previous to using it I suffered intensely with catarrh. I have now taken one bottle of your valuable remedy and all symptoms have disappeared. I am strong and healthy and cannot recommend your remedies too highly to all afflicted mankind. Ella Bough.

Miss Ella Bough.

Address in care of Ida Bough, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.

Register United States Treasury.

Hon. Judson W. Lyons, Register United States Treasury, says in speaking of Pe-ru-na: "I find Pe-ru-na to be an excellent remedy for the catarrhal affections of spring and summer, and those who suffer from depression from the heat of the summer will find no remedy equal to Pe-ru-na."

Mayor of Grand Rapids.

Hon. George G. Steketee, ex-Mayor of Grand Rapids, Mich., in a recent letter says:

Pe-ru-na Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—I desire to congratulate you on your well merited success with Pe-ru-na. It is highly spoken of by those who have used it as a remedy for catarrh and liver troubles. As a tonic and invigorator it is of high merit, and it pleases me always to speak well of it as it deserves praise.

Respectfully, George G. Steketee.

Pe-ru-na is an ideal spring remedy. It strengthens, quiets, it restores appetite, helps digestion, and builds up weak nerves. For free book address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

A Damage Suit for $10,000 Commenced Against the C., L. & W.

CANTON, April 16.—A force of about twenty-five laborers began work on the Canton-Massillon electric railway at Reedurban this morning, laying new ties between that place and Canton. The ties are much longer than those upon which the track is laid at present, as upon these the new standard guage tracks are to be laid. The ties are laid so that the north ends protrude much farther from the rails than the south end, when new ties have been laid over the entire line, the north rail will be moved the requisite distance to make the track standard guage. Spikes will be driven in each tie before the latter is to be attempted so that, street railway men claim, the entire eight miles of track can be widened in one night. One of the company's new city cars went into service in Canton Sunday evening. One of the new interurban cars which is to run over the improved tracks is now in course of building.

Homer Briggle, as the administrator of the estate of John E. Marsh, has begun suit against the C., L. & W. Railway Company for $10,000. Marsh was killed while in the service of the company as a brakeman in the Massillon yards, several months ago. The plaintiff alleges that his death was due to negligence on the part of the company in failing to inspect and remove defective couplers from its cars.

The will has been admitted to probate and J. V. R. Skinner and Frank L. Baldwin have been appointed executors in the estate of Susan Kachler, of Massillon.

The sale of land has been confirmed and a deed ordered in the estate of Enos Whitmer, of Bethlehem township.

The first partial account has been filed in the guardianship of Jane C. Black, of Massillon.

Farm for Sale.

A fine grain and stock farm of 160 acres in one of the best agricultural and stock counties of Southwest Missouri. Sixty-eight head of steers were fattened and marketed off the place in 1898. The farm is within six miles of Nevada, Vernon county, a city of 20,000 inhabitants and five railroads. Price $30 per acre. Might exchange for good clean stock of merchandise in Stark or adjoining counties. Address, A. Zimmerman, Beach City, O.

PERRY TOWNSHIP BOARD.

It Decides that Teachers shall be Paid $2.15 per Day.

After the election of D. M. Kerstetter, president, as published in Monday's INDEPENDENT, the following committees were appointed for the ensuing year. Teachers and text books, Smith, Allen and Boerner: buildings and grounds, Stern, Boerner and Schwier: supplies, Stern, Leeper and Schwier: rules and regulations, Fasnacht, Essig and Stern. On motion of Mr. Leeper the following scale of wages for teachers of the township, janitor work to be included at the option of the directors, was adopted: First term teachers, $2 per day; second and third term teachers, $2.25 per day. After the motion had been passed the members began to inquire among themselves what they had done, and the discussion waxed warm for some time. Then Mr. Leeper moved a reconsideration, which was unanimously agreed to, and the scale was fixed at $2.15 per day for the year.

On motion of Mr. Allen, the directors of all districts in which the attendance of the schools, in the opinion of the former is sufficiently large enough, were permitted to add an additional month to the year, making the school year nine months long instead of eight. The committee on buildings and grounds was instructed to visit the various school properties in the township and report necessary repairs.

REICHART BADLY BURNED.

An Explosion of Gas Occurs at the Pocock Mine Monday.

John Reichart, aged 20 years, residing in West Brookfield, was badly burned about the face, neck and body in the Pocock mine, on the Young farm, Monday morning. With John Myers, Reichart made a break through into another part of the workings, filled with gas, which ignited from the naked lamp on Reichart's cap. Myers, though near Reichart when the explosion occurred, escaped without injury. Dr. J. F. Gardner attended Reichart.

Opportunities for Business

At towns on the new lines of the Chicago & North-Western railway are summarized in a pamphlet that may be obtained upon application to W. B. Kniskern, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, 22 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Sibila, a daughter.

Mrs. Henry Fisher, of Toledo, is the guest of friends in Massillon.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. P. L. McLain on Wednesday morning, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Hayes, of Toledo, are visiting relatives in this city.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. William Rodenberger, in North Grant street.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Schnierle have returned to Lorain, after a several weeks' visit in this city.

A Bell telephone has been placed in the residence of Mrs. Laura Gribble. Call number 223.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Fletcher, of Allegheny, arrived in the city Saturday evening for a brief visit.

Miss Alice Rank, the sixteen year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winfield S. Rank, of Canton, is ill at her home. Symptoms of varioloid have developed and the case is regarded as a serious one.

A set of harness which had evidently dropped out of a buggy, was found in North Erie street, near the Armory, this morning. It is now at police headquarters where it can be claimed by the owner.

The spacious new residence of Dr. Maurice Smith, work on whose erection began last fall, is completed, and has been occupied by Dr. Smith and family. The house is situated at the corner of West Main and Henry streets.

The steel gangs working at various points along the W. & L. E. are still working half force on account of an inability to secure a sufficient number of men. The importation of Italians is said to be seriously contemplated by the road.

The fifth annual reunion of the ex-pupils and ex-teachers of the Bixler school district, in Bethlehem township, will be held at the Rockville schoolhouse next Saturday. An entertainment will be given in the schoolhouse in the evening.

Massillon relatives have been notified of the death of A. E. Hallock, at Long Island, New York, on Friday. Burial will take place at that place. He is survived by one child. He was a son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Merwin, of this city.

The class of 1900 of the Ohio Medical University, at Columbus, of which Clark Gans Smith, of this city, is a member, will be graduated on next Tuesday, exercises being held in the Great Southern theater. Mr. Smith is a student of the dental department.

The crop season is backward in Ohio according to the report of the United States weather bureau. In some eastern and northern counties the frost is barely out of the ground; plowing has begun on dry sod land while other fields are still too cold and wet to work.

The case of Attorney George B. Eggert, of Massillon, charged by Game Warden Dangeleisen with unlawfully hunting duck, was dismissed and Mr. Eggert discharged, on Tuesday, by Justice Calmelat, of Canton, before whom it was to have been tried.

E. P. Edgar, W. B. Martin and Herbert Whitman, charged with riding their bicycles on the sidewalk Sunday, were assessed the costs. Mayor Wise says that there must be no more sidewalk riding, and he has instructed the police to arrest all violators of this ordinance.

The banquet given by Perry lodge No. 87, K. of P., in its hall in South Erie street on Monday evening, was attended by about two hundred Pythians, wives and friends. The banquet, which was one of a series given this season, was followed by card playing and dancing until a late hour.

Mrs. Alice F. Haerlin, who accompanied her brother, Charles B. Falor, to Butte, Mont., and who has been visiting in Salt Lake City and Colorado Springs, has returned to her home in Massillon. Mr. Falor will remain in Montana, where he is employed as a mechanical engineer by a large copper mining company.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Wilhelm, of this county, sought to have the appropriation for construction purposes for the Massillon state hospital increased from $50,000 to $80,000, but failed. The appropriation for the maintenance of the southern division of the Ohio canal was increased from $20,000 to $35,000.

Cooper Chidester, who resides between Elton and West Lebanon, and who, until a year ago, when a fall from a hay wagon while harvesting compelled him to abandon his profession, rejoiced in the title of the oldest blacksmith in the state, is the guest of his brother, Charles Chidester, in Henry street. Mr. Chidester will be ninty-four years of age on May 5.

A work train began the unloading of new steel at various points along the Pennsylvania line between this city and North Lawrence on Monday. The same train is expected to begin work on the repairing of the old "Huckleberry" branch this week. Trains are expected to be running over this road by the middle of May, when the new Pennsylvania time table is to be adopted. It is said that there will be radical changes in the schedule.

M. D. Ratchford, who has just been appointed commissioner of labor statistics of Ohio, arrived from Washington on Sunday. Mr. Ratchford says he will resign from the national industrial commission in the early part of May, there being certain important matters pending which make his continuing as a member necessary. Whether or not he will make any changes in the force now in the labor commissioner's office, Mr. Ratchford is unable to state.

Philip Sonnhalter is now considering plans for the erection of a brick building in West Main street, just west of Richeimer's bakery. Mr. Sonnhalter owns two houses at this point, one of which is a substantial brick. The other is of frame, and rests on a high wall, a considerable distance above the sidewalk. Mr. Sonnhalter says he will also rebuild and enlarge the building in which is now located the store of Allman & Putman, immediately upon the latter's vacating.

The funeral of John B. Duross, the W. & L. E. engineer who died at Norwalk on Saturday evening, took place from St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. The Rev. J. F. Kuebler, assisted by the Rev. H. V. Kaempker, of St. Mary's church, and the Rev. Father Hennes, of Navarre, conducted the services. The attendance was large, the local orders of the C. M. B. A., Catholic Order of Foresters and Watson division 360, B. of L. E., besides hundreds of railway men and citizens, attending. Interment took place in St. Joseph's cemetery. The pall-bearers were: B McGinn and T. Howard, of the Norwalk branch of the C. M. B. A.: John Burns and F. Murin, of the Norwalk branch of Catholic Order of Foresters: and Charles Coe and Frank Gallagher, of the B. of L. E. Mr. Duross was affiliated with all of these orders. The out-of-town relatives present at the funeral were: Mr. and Mrs. T. Duross, sr., Mr. and Mrs. T. Duross, jr., and Miss Rose Duross, of Toledo: Mr. and Mrs. M. McGreevy, of Norwalk: W. H. Duross, of Cleveland: Hugh Geoghan and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Clark, of Charleston, W. Va.: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Geoghan, of Smithville: Mrs. James Geoghan, of Akron, and Mrs. McFarland and John A. McFarland, of Canton. Many friends from Norwalk were also present.

THE BOARD ORGANIZED.

Township School Directors Re-elect President Kerstetter.

Cyrus Smith, Jeremiah Schwier and John Boerner, the newly elected members of the Perry township board of education, were sworn in at the meeting of the board in this city on Monday. D. M. Kerstetter was re-elected president. The other business was of a routine nature.

Piles Cured Without the Knife!

Your druggist, whom you know to be reliable will tell you that he is authorized to refund the money to every purchaser where Pazo Ointment fails to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days, the worst cases in sixteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is sold on a positive guarantee, No Cure, No Pay. Price, $1. We have placed it on sale with every druggist in the town of Massillon.

Now is the time to subscribe.

WINOLD BOUND OVER.

Under Bond to Appear Before the Grand Jury.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—[By Associated Press]—Chas. O. Winold and Faltha Gilliam were both held in the sum of five thousand dollars to answer to the grand jury on the charge of administering poison to the children of Winold and other members of the family with whom they were living with their mother Winold brought several witnesses to establish an alibi, the girl having stated in her confession that he was here the morning the poison was given, and actually placed it in the food himself.

PULL THE LATCH STRING.

Unique Invitation Sent to Admiral Dewey.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—[By Associated Press]—Representative Wheelen, of Kentucky, presented to Admiral and Mrs. Dewey a unique invitation to visit Paducah, Ky. It was written on a thin sheet of birch bark, bearing the seal of Paducah, in these words: "This town is yours. Pull the latch string. We will do the rest. Don't surprise us, but inform us when you pull." Along with it was a casket containing twelve quart bottles of twenty-year-old whiskey, and a cut glass decanter encased in silver. The admiral said he would answer by letter.

WORKING FOR DEWEY.

Carl Browne's Failure at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, April 18.—[By Associated Press]—Carl Browne, known as the chief marshal of Coxey's army of hoboes, addressed a Populist convention today, favoring Dewey as a candidate for the presidency, and Wharton Barker or Ignatius Donnelly for the vice presidency. His speech fell flat, and was received with perfect silence.

PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

OXFORD, O., April 18.—[By Associated Press]—The Rev. Fay E. Walker, D. D., president of Oxford college for women, has resigned, to take effect at the end of the college year. Mrs. Walker's ill health, necessitating a long rest and change of climate, is stated as the cause. President Walker has held the position for seventeen years.

The Rev. G. W. Lose will deliver his lecture on "Wheelbarrows" in Faith Lutheran chapel Thursday evening, April 19, beginning at 7:45 o'clock. Admission will be free. A silver collection is asked for the treasury of the Ladies' Aid Society.

SPRING

Annually

SAYS

Take

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

In the Spring those Pimples, Boils, Eruptions and General Bad Feelings, indicate that there are cobwebs in the system. It needs a thorough brushing, and the best brush is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which sweeps all humors before it. This great medicine eradicates Scrofula, subdues Salt Rheum, neutralizes the acidity which causes Rheumatism—in short, purifies the blood and thoroughly renovates the whole physical system.

Even the kidneys and liver, those important organs which when in rebellion are so difficult to subdue, readily respond to the regulating and invigorating powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The stomach also gains new strength, welcomes food, and under its "magic touch" begins the work of digestion without causing distress.

"And my nerves, too," writes one lady, "are made steady and firm, since I began the use of this medicine. I no longer have that nameless dread, do not hesitate to go anywhere I wish, sleep well, and seem to be having a new kind of happy existence, for which I thank Hood's."

It possesses properties Peculiar to Itself which make it the Ideal Spring Medicine.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.

—LATEST U.S. GOVERNMENT FOOD REPORT.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

A Band Concert to be Given at Fulton.

THE FUNERAL OF A SOLDIER

The People of Newman Pleased Over M. D. Ratchford's Appointment—Items of Interest From Navarre, Bolivar, Wilmot and Maysville.

CRYSTAL SPRING, April 18.—The local brass band, accompanied by a delaga- of our citizens, joined the Canton contingent of ex-soldiers and a large crowd of people leaving Canton in two special coaches, for Magnolia, to attend the funeral of the late Corporal John H. Moore, of the Fourteenth infantry, whose burial took place on Easter Sunday in the Magnolia cemetery. Upon arriving in the bereaved village the visiting sympathizers were met at the station and escorted by the home band to the vault in which the young hero's body had been lying the past three weeks. The funeral cortege was formed at 1 o'clock In the line of march was the Malvern, Crystal Spring and Magnolia bands, the home post of G. A. R. men, the O. U. A. M. society, a firing squad and a number of Spanish-American soldiers, together with a large following of people. The funeral services were conducted in the United Brethren church, and the body was then taken to its last resting place. Flags at half mast were seen everywhere in the village, and the entire town was in mourning. It is estimated that three thousand people were present on that bright, balmy Easter Sunday, making it one the largest and most imposing funerals ever accorded any of Stark county's fallen heroes.

NEWMAN NEWS.

NEWMAN, April 18.—Miss Sadie Griffith returned home the other day, after spending several days with relatives near Massillon.

Frank Welch was elected a member of the township board of education to succeed A. C. Miller in district No. 8

A. L. Williams visited relatives and friends at Washingtonville last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lister returned to their home in Cleveland, after a visit at the home of James Lister.

Anthony Keifer, of Trenton, N. J., and Hannah Aston, of Newman, were married on Wednesday evening, the Rev. Mr. Lister officiating. The newly-married couple will make their home in Trenton.

Lewis Wolf, one of North Lawrence's popular business men, called on friends in our village last Saturday.

The board of education of Lawrence township met at Canal Fulton on Monday and organized by re-electing Jonas Eschliman president, and after transacting the routine business and making the annual levy amounting this year to $5,200.00, adjourned.

The many friends of the Hon. M. D. Ratchford, of this place, are highly pleased to learn of his being called to take charge of the commissioner of labor's office at Columbus, to succeed John P. Jones. Governor Nash is to be congratulated on his wise selection and in placing so competent a man at the head of so important a bureau.

The Hon. R. M. Haseltine, chief inspector of mines for the past 12 years, was compelled to walk off at the other end of the plank, to the full satisfaction of the mining craft generally, and is succeeded by an Athens county man, a friend of Congressman Grosvenor.

Mrs. Bessie Fisher, of Massillon, daughter of G. W. Richards, is spending a few days at her old home.

House-cleaning and gardening now claim the attention of most of our householders.

THE NEWS OF NAVARRE.

NAVARRE, April 17.—Miss Kathryn Siffert is spending a few days with Massillon friends.

Milton Garver, of Cleveland, spent Easter with his parents.

Miss Hattie Corl has returned home, after spending the winter at the conservatory of music at Boston.

Miss Kathryn Brown is spending a few days with her parents at Wooster.

Mrs. O. C. Van Dorsten, of Canton, spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Corl.

Mrs. R. Middleton, of Canton, spent Easter with her parents.

The Ladies' Aid society will meet at the home of J. M. Hay on Wednesday afternoon.

Communion services were conducted at the German church, Sunday, by the Rev. J. E. Digel, of Massillon.

J. R. Sprankle, of Cleveland, spent Sunday in town.

Miss Clerisa McClintock, of Justus, was the guest of Mrs. Wanamaker for a few days last week.

Will Weimer spent Easter at Beach City.

Miss Rosa Linn, of Massillon, called on her many friends here Sunday.

Elmer Smith, of Massillon, spent Sunday evening in town.

Arthur Crossland, of Wilmot, spent a few days last week with his grandfather at this place.

Leo Eckroate, of Canton, visited friends here on Sunday.

NEWS FROM BOLIVAR.

BOLIVAR, April 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Seldon Shaeffer, of Canton, visited Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Shaeffer, at this place, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmet Black, of Canton, visited on Sunday at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Black.

The Misses Clara and Tessie Peterman were called to Strasburg on Saturday by the illness of their grandmother.

Seven young persons were confirmed at the Sunday morning services in the German Evangelical church.

The funeral of the late Miss Ora Lash, whose death occurred on Tuesday evening, April 10, was held at the M. E. church on Friday morning. Services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Heron.

WILMOT NEWS.

WILMOT, April 18.—Conrad Haas is our newly-elected school director.

The Winesburg school closed last Saturday.

Carpenters are at work on the old Grange hall changing it into a dwelling house.

J. C. F. Putman, of Massillon, is having quite a lot of tile laid on his farm near town.

Robert Rowland has returned from a visit with friends and relatives at Nashville, Holmes county.

Easter was observed in the usual manner by the people of our village.

BAND CONCERT AT FULTON.

CANAL FULTON, April 18.—The Imperial band will give a concert in the opera house at this place on Thursday evening, which promises to be the best entertainment of the kind ever presented here. Under the direction of Prof. Puegner, of Massillon, the band has been making marked progress, and already takes high rank among the bands of this part of the state. The following programme will be rendered:

PART FIRST.

1. March—America Forever Victorious. Miller
2. Overture—Azorus.....Pettee
3. Selection—Medley, American Triumph, Auber
4. Serenade—Sweet Dreams..... Miller
6. Clarinette Solo—Fleurs Des Alpes. H. Selter, Op. 59

Soloist, Prof. O. Puegner.

INTERMISSION.

Vocal Solo—Selected.....Miss Grace Kittinger
Fancy Club swinging..... George Frickie
Band Accompaniment.

PART SECOND.

6. March—Institute.....Seitz
7. Overture—Jack O'Lantern.....Heyser
8. The Warbler, Petite Clarinet Solo, (by request).....Griswold

Soloist, Prof. Oscar Puegner.

9. Minerva Waltzes..... Heisler
10. March—The Girl who Kissed Hobson, Paul

Pianists—Misses Bertha Blank and Nellie Kittinger.

Prof. O. Puegner, director.

MAYSVILLE NOTES.

MAYSVILLE, April 17.—Alvin Crummel has returned to Barberton after a short visit with his parents here.

William Rieder, who has been working at Orrville, is home on a visit.

The summer school is progressing finely.

Mrs. Mayforth who has been ill is able to be around again.

Mrs. Fisher and mother have returned from Barberton where they visited with relatives.

A. Hartel has begun teaming for the tile company.

The Maysville Band has again begun to play. It is hoped that it will keep it up.

John Clark and family, of Applecreek, visited relatives at this place on Tuesday

John Rieder, who has been staying at this place, left for Orrville.

Guy Grosjean has gone to Akron where he will work during the coming summer.

William Aufrance is staying at the home of John Flack.

John Orviller is head sawyer of August Merrilat's sawmill at present.

Charles Girard is roofing his house.

A COMMON AILMENT.

A Disease From Which Countless Thousands Suffer.

Nearly everyone you meet is a sufferer from nasal catarrh, but the host of those afflicted with catarrh of the stomach is just as large. The great trouble is that in a majority of such cases the patient believes himself suffering from dyspepsia.

When one feels a bloated sensation after eating, sour or watery risings, formation of gases in the stomach, difficult breathing, headache, nervousness, loss of appetite, a tired out feeling, foul taste in the mouth, and coated tongue, he can safely rely on the fact that he is troubled with catarrh of the stomach and can rest assured that if he does not seek speedy and permanent relief his case will soon be incurable by medicine.

Catarrh is a disease caused by impoverished blood, inactive liver, and poor digestion. If the blood is made pure, the liver active, and the stomach strong and healthy, there will be no catarrh, and the long train of diseases that follow in its wake will disappear.

Knox Stomach Tablets is a positive cure for this distressing disease. This remedy starts back at the fountain head of trouble, by making the blood pure, the liver active, and the digestion perfect. It is a new combination of thoroughly tried and tested remedies, not designed to stimulate the stomach, but to insure a healthy and independent action of both stomach and liver. A single box containing fifty tablets will prove to the most skeptical that catarrh of the stomach can be cured and that Knox Stomach Tablets is the remedy that will drive this malady from the system. *

If unable to secure them from your local druggist, send fifty cents to the Knox Chemical Co., Battle Creek, Mich., and a full sized box will be mailed, postpaid.

EXILE WILL RETURN.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 18.—[By Associated Press]—Charles Finley, one of the indicted men for the Goebel murder, says when the trial comes up he will go to Kentucky and vindicate himself. He does not think it his duty to deliver himself to be put in jail.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Additional Cases of Smallpox Reported to Health Officer.

CANTON, April 18.—The hopes of the health authorities that the smallpox epidemic in Canton was on the wane were rudely dispelled on Tuesday by the development of several additional cases. One of these is in the Aikens family, one member of which is already in the pest house. The other cases developed among small children of a postoffice employe named Van Horn in another part of the city. Sixteen cases are now under quarantine.

The sale bill has been filed in the estate of Jacob Fisher, of Perry township.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"Difficulties give way to diligence," and disease germs and blood humors disappear when Hood's Sarsaparilla is faithfully taken.

Read the want columns daily.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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ROBERT HARDY'S SEVEN DAYS

A DREAM AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

By Rev. CHARLES M. SHELDON.

Author of "In His Steps," "The Crucifixion of Philip Strong," "Malcom Kirk," Etc.

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[CONTINUED.]

The day was spent in much the same way that the other days had been spent. He went down to his office about 10 o'clock and after coming home to lunch went down again with the intention of getting through all the business and returning home to spend the rest of the time with the family. Along toward 3 o'clock, when the routine work of the shops was disposed of, the manager felt an irresistible desire to speak to the men in his employ. They numbered about 800 in his department, and he knew how impossible it would be for him to speak to them individually. He thought a minute and then called Burns in and gave an order that made the foreman stare in the most undisguised wonder.

"Shut down the works for a little while and ask the men to get together in the big machine shop. I want to speak to them."

Burns had been astonished so often this week that, although he opened his mouth to say something, he did not seem able to pronounce the words, and after staring blankly at his employer a minute he turned and went out to execute the order.

The great engine was stopped. The men from the casting rooms and the carpenter shops and the storerooms and the repairing departments came trooping into the big machine shop and sat or leaned on the great, grim pieces of machinery, and as the shop filled the place began to take on a strange aspect never seen there before.

Mr. Hardy crossed the yard from the office, followed by the clerks and assistant officers of the road, all curious to hear what was coming. Mr. Hardy mounted one of the planers and looked about him. The air was still full of gas and smoke and that mixture of fine iron filings and oil which is characteristic of such places. The men were quiet and respectful enough. Many of them had heard the manager's speech of Thursday night at the town hall. Most of them were aware that some change had taken place in the man. It had been whispered about that he had arranged matters for the men injured in the Sunday accident so that they would not come to want in any way.

And now that grimy, hard muscled, hard featured crowd of 800 men all turned their eyes upon the figure standing very erect and pale faced on the great planer, and he in turn looked out through the blue, murky atmosphere at them with an intensity of expression which none in that audience understood. As Mr. Hardy went on with his speech they began to understand what that look meant.

"My brothers," began the manager, with a slight trembling of the syllables so new to him, "as this may be the last time I shall ever speak to you I want to say what is true to me and what I feel I owe to you. For 25 years I have carried on the work in this place without any thought of the 800 men at work in these shops except as their names were on the pay roll of the company.

"It never made any difference to me when your wives and children grew sick and died. I never knew what sort of houses you lived in except to know that in comparison with mine they must have been very crowded and uncomfortable. For all these 25 years I have been as indifferent to you as one man possibly could be to men who work for him. It has not occurred to me during this time that I could be anything else. I have been too selfish to see my relation to you and act upon it.

"Now, I do not call you in here today to apologize for 25 years of selfishness—not that alone. But I do want you to know that I have been touched by the hand of God in such a way that before it is too late I want to say to you all, 'Brothers,' and say to you that when you think of me hereafter it may be as I am now today, not as I have been in all the years past.

"It is not for me to say how far or in what manner I have trampled on the brotherhood of the race. I have called myself a Christian. I have been a member of a church. Yet I will confess here today that under the authority granted me by the company I have more than once dismissed good, honest, faithful workmen in large bodies and cut down wages unnecessarily to increase dividends, and in general I have thought of the human flesh and blood in these shops as I have thought of the iron and steel here. I confess all that and more. Whatever has been un-Christian I hope will be forgiven.

"There are many things we do to our fellow men in this world which abide—the sting of them, I mean. The impress of my selfishness is stamped on this place. It will take years to remove it. I might have been far more to you. I might have raised my voice as a Christian and an influential director of this road against the Sunday work and traffic; I never did. I might have relieved unnecessary discomfort in different departments; I refused to do it. I might have helped the cause of temperance in this town by trying to banish the saloon; instead of that I voted to license a crime and poverty and disease establishment.

"I might have used my influence and my wealth to build healthy, comfortable homes for the men who work on this road; I never raised my finger in the matter. I might have helped to make life a happier, sweeter thing to the nearly 1,000 souls in this establishment, and I went my selfish way, content with my own luxurious home and the ambition for self culture and the pride of self accomplishments. And yet there is not a man here today who isn't happier than I am.

"I wish you all, in the name of the good God, who forgives our sins for Jesus' sake, the wish of a man who looks into the other world and sees things as they really are. I do not wish you to think of my life as a Christian life. It has not been such, but as you hope to be forgiven at last forgive all wrongs at my hands.

"You are living in the dawn of a happier day for labor. There are Christian men in business in this town and some few connected with railroads who are

"I have been touched by the hand of God."

trying to apply the principles of Christianity to the business and traffic of the world. My probable successor in these shops is such a man in spirit.

"God is love. I have forgotten that myself. I have walked through life forgetful of him. But I know today that he is drawing the nations and the world together in true sympathy. The nations that stand defiant and disobedient to God shall perish. The rulers who haughtily take God's place and oppress the people shall be destroyed. The men of power and intelligence and money who use these three great advantages merely to bless themselves and add to their own selfish pleasure and ease shall very soon be dethroned. I would give all I possess to be able to live and see a part of it come to pass. Men, brothers, some of you younger ones will live to see that day.

"Love God and obey him. Envy not the rich. They are more miserable than you sometimes dream. True happiness consists in a conscience at peace with God and a heart free from selfish desires and habits. I thank you for your attention. You will know better why I have said all this to you when you come in here to work again next Monday. My brothers, God bless you! God bless us all!"

When Robert stepped down from the planer and started toward the door, more than one black hand was thrust into his with the words, "God bless you, sir!" He felt a strange desire to weep. Never before had he felt that thrill shoot through him at the grasp of the hand of his brother man. His speech had made a profound impression on the men. Many of them did not understand the meaning of certain sentences, but the spirit of the man was unmistakable, and the men responded in a manner that touched Mr. Hardy very strongly.

He finally went into his office. The big engine started up again, and the whir and dust and clangor of the shops went on. But men bent over their work there in the gathering dusk of the winter day who felt a new heart throb at the recollection of the pale face and sincere word of the man who had broken a selfish silence of a quarter of a century to call them brothers.

Oh, Robert Hardy, what glorious opportunities you missed to love and be loved! With all your wealth you have been a very poor man all your life until now, on the next to the last day of it!

There is little need to describe the rest of this day. Robert went home. Every one greeted him tenderly. His first inquiry was for Clara. Still in that trancelike sleep. Would she never wake? The wife shuddered with fear. Mrs. Hardy had spent much of the time in prayer and tears. The evening sped by without special incident.

James Caxton came and joined the family circle. His presence reminded Mr. Hardy of the old quarrel with the young man's father. He spoke to James and said if anything should prevent his seeing his father the next day James might tell his father how completely and sincerely he wished the foolish quarrel forgotten and his own share in it forgiven.

So that day came to a close in family conference, in tears, in fear and hope and anxiety and prayer. But Mrs. Hardy would not lose all hope. It did not seem to her possible that her husband could be called away the next night.

CHAPTER XII.

Alice, with the quickness of thought that always characterized her, planned that all the rest should go to church while she remained with Clara. Will was able to go out now. So, for the first time in months, Robert and his wife and Bess and the two boys sat together in the same seat. George had not been to church for a year, and Will was very irregular in his attendance.

The opening services seemed especially impressive and beautiful to Mr. Hardy. He wondered how he had ever dared sit and criticise Mr. Jones and the way he had of reading the hymns. To be sure, he was not a perfect speaker, but his love for his people and his great love for men and his rare good life every day were so well known that they ought to have counted for more than they ever did.

It is astonishing how many good deeds and good men pass through this world unnoticed and unappreciated, but every evil deed is caught up and magnified and criticised by press and people until it seems as if the world must be a very wicked place indeed and the good people very scarce indeed.

Mr. Hardy joined in the service with a joy unknown to him for years. He had come to it from the reading of his Bible instead of the reading of the morning paper and from prayer instead of from thoughts of his business or a yawning stroll through his library. His mind was receptive of the best things in the service. He entered into it with the solemn feeling that it was his last.

And when the minister gave out the text, "For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ, that every man may receive the things done in his body, whether they be good or bad," he started and leaned forward intently, feeling that the message of the preacher was for him and him alone and strangely appropriate for his own peculiar condition. The first statement of the sermon arrested his attention and held him to the argument irresistibly to the end:

"The judgment seat of Christ will not be a dreadful place to a man whose sins have been forgiven in this world, but if he comes up to it seamed and scarred and stained with sins unrepented of and unforgiven because he has not asked God to forgive him it will be a place of awful fear to his soul. There are men here in this audience who are as ready to die now as they ever will be. They have made their peace with God. They have no quarrel with their neighbors. Their accounts are all square in business. They are living in loving relations with the home circle. They have no great burdens of remorse or regret weighing them down, and if God should call them this minute to step up to the judgment seat they would be ready.

"But there are other men here who are not at all ready for such a tremendous event. They may think they are, but they are mistaken. How can they stand before the greatest being in all the universe and have no fear when they are unprepared to answer his questions: 'Why did you not confess me before men? Why did you not do as I commanded and bear the burdens of the work instead of pleasing yourself?' What will the man say then?

"It is true that Christ is all merciful, all loving. But will it make no difference with a soul whether it comes up to his judgment seat out of a life of selfish ease and indulgence or out of a life of self sacrifice and restraint? When every possible offer of mercy is held out to men on earth and they will not accept it, will it be all the same as if they had when they come before the judgment seat of Christ? Why, that would be to mock at the meaning of the incarnation and the atonement. It would be to cast scorn and contempt on the agony in the garden and the crucifixion. It would make unnecessary all the prayer and preaching. What possible need is there that men preach a gospel of salvation unless there is danger of the opposite?

"If we are all going to be saved anyway, no matter whether we accept God's love in Christ or not, what use is the church? And why should we be anxious any more about our children? And what difference does it make whether they go to the bad here in this world if in the world to come they will all be saved? For eternity will be so much grander and sweeter and enduring than time that we might as well take it easy here and not pay much attention to the message, 'God so loved the world'—that is, if we are going to be saved anyway.

"Why should we care very much if it does say in the revelation of God's word that the wicked shall go away into everlasting punishment if we don't believe it? Why, the wicked will stand just as good a chance of eternal glory as the good if the judgment seat of Christ does not mean a separation of the good from the bad. Let us close our churches and go home. Let us eat and drink and dance and be merry, for tomorrow we may die; and after death the judgment, and after the judgment glory and joy and power and peace and life eternal in the presence of God.

"It is true we scorned him on earth, but that won't make any difference; he will receive us just the same. It is true we refused to believe in his only begotten Son after all he suffered of shame and agony for us, but that makes no difference; he will say, 'Enter into the joy of thy Lord.' It is true we made fun of Christians and mocked at prayer and sneered at faith, but that is not much to be afraid of. It is true we hated our neighbor and would not forgive an insult, but that is a little thing. It is true when the Holy Spirit pleaded with us a year or six months ago to confess Christ in public we told him to leave us; we were ashamed to do it in the presence of men, to confess him who spread out his arms on a cross of bitterest agony for us, but for all that we feel sure that when we march up to the judgment seat of Christ he will treat us just the same as he treats the disciples who have laid down their lives for the Master.

"Then let us tear out of the Bible every line that speaks of retribution or punishment or judgment—for we don't like those passages; they hurt our feelings—and let us leave only those words that speak of love and mercy and forgiveness, for those words are the only ones that can be true, for those words don't make us feel uncomfortable.

"Away with everything that hurts our feelings, that makes us anxious, that sends us to our knees in prayer, that makes us confess Christ and live a life of self denial and service, for when the judgment seat is prepared and Christ sits down there and we appear before him he will receive us as we come before him—the pure and the impure, the selfish and the proud and the humble and the believer and the disbeliever and infidels and scoffers and cowards and despisers of God's love on the earth, all the class of men who fell back on weak and imperfect Christians as an excuse for their own weak lives, and the drunkards and the liars and the oppressors of the poor, and everybody who heard a thousand sermons full of gospel and despised them because of some imperfection in the delivery or elocution, and all those men who went through the earth betrayers of the home, and the selfish politicians who betrayed their country, and all the men who read the Bible and believe only the parts that didn't hurt their sensitive feelings, and the young men who lived fast lives and sowed wild oats because a wicked and false public sentiment made them think it was excusable and perhaps necessary, and all the other men and women who lived as they pleased, regardless of God and eternity. When all these shall appear before the judgment seat of Christ, he will behold them all as one soul and with a smile of gracious pardon will reach out his almighty arm and sweep them all alike into a heaven of eternal bliss, there to reign with him in glory and power, world without end!

"But is this what Christ taught the world? Suppose what we have said is true. It turns his whole life into a splendid mockery. Foolishness and absurdity could go no further than to create a life like his and to put into his mouth such teachings as we have received if at the judgment seat all souls, regardless of their acts in this world, are received on an equal footing and all received into eternal life. And where is there any room in the teachings of Christ for a purgatory? Do we believe that? Is it not the plain teaching that after the judgment the destiny of souls is fixed forever?

"But what could man wish more? Will he not have opportunity enough to accept the mercy of God before that time? Does he not have opportunity? If any soul appears at last and at the judgment complains that he did not have a fair chance, will that gracious Judge condemn him if his complaint be true? We know he will not. But the facts of the judgment are these: At that time, whenever it is, the souls of men will be passed for their acts in the earthly life, a verdict that will determine their everlasting destiny, and that verdict will be just and it will be merciful. For the crucified one could not do otherwise. But the men who have despised and neglected and disbelieved and confessed shall be separated from him forever, and the men who have confessed and believed and tried to live like him shall be in his presence continually.

"There will be a division of souls. It will not be based on wealth or position or birth or education or genius, but on Christlikeness—on that divine and eternal thing we call character. Everything else shall go away into destruction, into death, into punishment, into banishment from God. And banishment from God will be hell, and it will be a hell not made by God, but by man himself, who had an opportunity—nay, a thousand opportunities—every day of his life to accept the bliss of heaven and of his own selfish choice rejected every one of them and went to his own place.

"But some soul starts up and says: 'You are not preaching the gospel; you are preaching fear, hell, torments. Is this your boasted love of God?' Yes; for what am I preaching if not the love of God when I say, 'God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life?' Is there no danger of perishing? Why did Christ come then? Why did he say the things he did? Why did he speak of the condemnation of the wicked and unbelieving if that were not a part of the gospel?

"The gospel is glad tidings, but what makes it glad tidings? Because of the danger we are in. What is salvation? It is the opposite of being lost. We cannot have one without the other. So I am preaching the gospel here today when I say, 'We must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ!' There will be no fear to us then if we believe in him, if we have lived his life here, if the things done in the body are good. And, more than that, as long as this earth life continues God's mercy is with us every moment.

"It is possible some soul is here who for years has lived selfishly within his own little toys of pleasure. He looks back on a life of uselessness, of neglect of all that Christ did for him. He this day hears the voice of God. He listens, he repents, he cries out, smiting on his breast, 'God be merciful to me, a sinner!' Then what will God do? Will he reject him because he is old in sin, because he has wasted beautiful years? When he appears before the judgment seat, will Christ say: 'You repented too late on earth. You cannot be saved now?'

"No! Even if after 100 years of shame and sin a soul with its outgoing breath in genuine repentance and faith in the Son of God cries out for mercy that cry would be answered, and he would be saved. What less of glory and power such a soul may experience in the realms of glory we may not be able to tell. But he himself will be saved.

"Is not God merciful, then? Let no man depart from this house of God fearful or despairing. The earthly life is full from beginning to close with the love of an Almighty Father. Shall men complain because they cannot have all of this life and all of the other, too, in which to repent and be forgiven? 'Now is the accepted time; now is the day of salvation.' 'Today if ye will hear his voice harden not your hearts.'

"Men of Barton, you have heard the word of God proclaimed from this desk today. Young men, will you wait until you are old in sin and shame before you will repent and be saved? How do you know you will live to be old men? And what a life to live, even if you were sure of a hundred years, to pour out the dregs at last as an offering to Christ just to escape hell! Oh, all men, hear ye this day the message of Christ! He is a Saviour of sinners. It is not necessary that any man go away from this service unsaved. You may believe here and now. Won't you do it? 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved.' Then go home and pray, rejoicing.

"And if the Almighty call you out and away from this prison of clay into his resplendent presence this very night what will you have to fear? Not one thing. You have put your trust in him. Your sins are all forgiven. You can appear before his judgment seat and await your verdict with a calm and joyful soul, for you know as you gaze into the loving countenance of your Redeemer and Judge that when he turns and speaks to you he will say, 'Come, ye beloved of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world.' Truly God is love!"

The prayer that followed the sermon seemed to bring all the souls in the church very close to God. The events of the past week had stirred the town deeply. The awful disaster so near them, the speech of Mr. Hardy in the town hall, rumors of the experience he was having—all these had prepared the audience for just such a sermon on Sunday morning. And men bowed their heads and prayed in that house who had not done such a thing sincerely in many years.

Robert had many inquiries concerning himself and Clara to answer at the close of the service. He finally went up and thanked the minister for what he had said and spoke as he never had spoken before in encouragement of his pastor's work. But it seemed to him that he must be getting home. The time was growing short. He must have the rest of it with the dear ones in the home.

What need to describe the details of the afternoon? Robert Hardy had the joy of knowing that all his children were with him, and at dark James came over and asked if he might join the circle. He did not know all that Mr. Hardy had gone through, but the children had told him enough to make him want to be with the family.

"Why, come right in and join the circle, Jim. You're one of us," cried Mr. Hardy cheerfully. So Jim drew up his chair, and the conversation went on.

They were sitting in the up stairs room where Clara lay and facing an open fire. The doctor had called in the middle of the afternoon and brought two other skilled surgeons and physicians at Mr. Hardy's request. It was a singular case, and nothing special could be done. This was the unanimous opinion after deep consultation, and after remaining some time the doctors had withdrawn.

When it grew dark, Alice started to turn on the lights, but her father said, "Let us sit in the firelight." So they drew close together and in awe looked upon him who seemed so sure that God would call him away at midnight. Who shall recount the words that were uttered, the exact sentences spoken, the fears and hopes and petitions and tears of the wife, the commands of the father to his boys to grow up into the perfect manhood in Jesus Christ, the sweet words of love and courage that passed between him and his wife and daughters? These things cannot be described; they can only be imagined.

So the night passed. It was after 11 o'clock, when the conversation had almost ceased and all were sitting hushed in a growing silence, that Clara spoke again, so suddenly and clearly that they were all startled and awed by it:

"Father! Mother! Where have I been? I have had such a dream! Where are you? Where am I?"

Mrs. Hardy arose and, with tears streaming down her face, kneeled beside the bed and in a few words recalled Clara to her surroundings. The girl had come out of her strange unconsciousness with all her faculties intact. Gradually she recalled the past, the accident, the dream of her father. She smiled happily on them all, and they for awhile forgot the approach of midnight and its possible meaning to Mr. Hardy—all but himself. He kneeled by

"Did you not hear some one calling?"

the bed, at the side of his wife, and thanked God that his dear one was restored.

Suddenly he rose to his feet and spoke aloud, quietly, but clearly:

"Did you not hear some one calling?"

His face was pale, but peaceful. He bent down and kissed Clara, embraced his sons, drew his wife to him and placed his hand on Bessie's head; then, as if in answer to a command, he gently kneeled down again by his chair, and as his lips moved in prayer the clock struck once more the hour of 12. He continued kneeling there, and he was nearer God than he had ever been in all his life before.

Thus Robert Hardy's seven days came to an end.

THE END.

John Gridley Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The senate confirmed the nomination of John P. V. Gridley, of Pennsylvania, as a second lieutenant in the United States marine corps.

Union Not Yet Recognized.

WASHINGTON, Ind., April 16.—The differences between the Cabel company's non-union coal miners and the 500 assembled diggers were peacefully settled, the former joining the national organization under a special charter. The company has not yet recognized the union.

General McCauley Chosen.

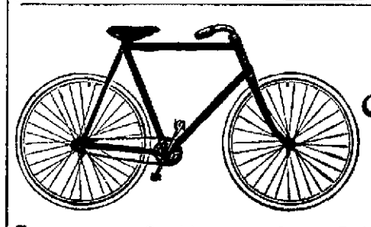
WEST CHESTER, Pa., April 16.—The Republican conferees of Chester and Delaware counties met in joint conference for the purpose of selecting the presidential elector for the Sixth district. Auditor General L. G. McCauley was chosen.

Murderer Hanged at Toronto.

TORONTO, April 16.—Harry Williams was hanged here. Williams was executed for the murder of J. C. Varcoe, a grocer, whose store he and a man named McIntosh, or Courtice, entered on the morning of Nov. 9 for the purpose of robbing it. During a struggle Varcoe was shot, dying the next day. McIntosh was shot and killed while running away, the two men having jumped from a window.

McKinley Names New Assistants.

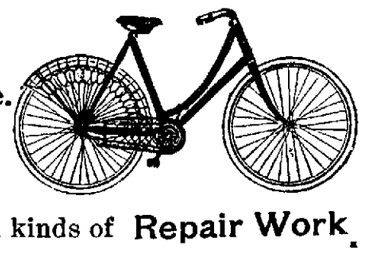
WASHINGTON, April 16.—The promotion of Assistant Secretary Cortelyou to be secretary to the president was followed by the announcement from the executive mansion of two other appointments, namely: Benjamin F. Barnes, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant secretary to the president, and Rudolph Forster, of Virginia, to be executive clerk to the president.



HELLO

Come in and see the new place.

New Wheels, $23, $25, $35.



I am now better equipped than any store in the city to do all kinds of Repair Work.

Now is the time to have the Automatic Coaster and Brake put on your wheel. We will put one on as cheap as any place in town.

Wheels Cleaned, Lawn Mowers Sharpened,

Gasoline Stoves, Wringers, Carpet Sweepers, Sewing Machines, Locks Guns and Bicycles repaired

A Specialty of all Kinds of Grinding. All Work Guaranteed.

All the latest improvements and as cheap as any store in town.

Fine Cigars, Tobacco and Gum.

29 W. Main St. - - J. R. SMITH.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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THE RESURRECTION.

Subject of Many Massillon Sermons.

THE TEMPLARS AT CHURCH.

The Catholic Order of Foresters and the Altar Society Attend Services at St. Joseph's—The Rev. Mr. Bernard, a Capuchin Father, Preached at St. Mary's.

The programmes as printed in THE INDEPENDENT on Saturday were carried out on Easter Sunday in Massillon churches. The magnificent edifices were rendered more so by the beautiful decorations, in all there being a profusion of palms and lilies. Exercises by the children were given in some of the churches. In several, prayer services were held at 5:30 a. m. The sermons of the priests and preachers had to do mainly with the life of Christ and the Resurrection.

The members of Massillon Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, in uniform, but not carrying swords, attended services in the First Methodist Episcopal church Sunday morning. The Rev. John I. Wilson, pastor of the church and prelate of the commandery, conducted the services. Preceding his sermon, Mr. Wilson read the first twelve verses of the twenty-fourth chapter of St. Luke, which tell of the angels' declaration of Christ's resurrection to the women that came to the sepulchre. In his sermon, the pastor referred to the history of the Knights Templars, giving facts concerning the origin of the Templars of the Crusades, and saying that the Templars of today, like those of old, have for their fundamental principle the defense of the Christian religion.

The apostles' creed was recited in concert by the Templars and the congregation, hymns were sung, confession was made, and the prelate read the Templar's prayer. The Easter programme of the choir, which included a solo by William Johns, was well rendered. Kent Yost gave a cornet solo.

The Rev. Mr. Bernard, of Canal Dover, a Capuchin father, preached on "The Resurrection of Christ" at St. Mary's church, Sunday morning. Two services were held at the church in the morning and vespers in the afternoon. The church was beautifully decorated. Near the altar was an imitation of the sepulchre of Christ. It was made mainly of canvas, and, lighted by electric lights throughout the services, it presented a most magnificent appearance.

The Rev. Mr. Roberts conducted services at the state hospital on Sunday. The choir, which is composed of employes of the institution, had prepared a special Easter programme, but was unable to carry it out, owing to the illness of one of the members, Mr. Scott.

The Catholic Order of Foresters, in regalia, marched to St. Joseph's Catholic church on Sunday morning. The Ladies' Altar Guild also attended in a body. All took communion. Rector Kuebler's sermon had to do mainly with the resurrection of Christ. The choir carried out the elaborate musical programme printed on Saturday.

Another Chance for the Relief of the Sick

The British Doctors have extended the time for free treatment of the sick to May 15th. All persons who call at the British Medical Institute, Rooms 16 and 18 Wernet Block, Canton, O., Prior to that date will be cured without cost.

A staff of eminent physicians and surgeons from the British Medical institute, at the urgent solicitations of a large number of patients under their care in this county, have established a permanent branch office in Canton, in the Wernet block, rooms 16 and 18.

These eminent gentlemen have decided to give their services entirely free for three months (medicines excepted) to all invalids who call upon them for treatment between now and May 15. These services consist not only of consultation, examination and advice, but also of all minor surgical operations.

The object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted; and under no circumstances will any charge whatever be made for any services rendered for three months to all who call between now and May 15.

The doctors treat all forms of disease and deformities, and guarantee a cure in every case they undertake. At the first interview a thorough examination is made, and if incurable, you are frankly and kindly told so, also advised against spending your money for useless treatment.

Male and female weaknesses, catarrh, and catarrh deafness, also rupture, goitre, cancer, and all diseases of the rectum, are positively cured by their new treatment.

The chief consulting surgeon, assisted by one or more of his chief associates, is in personal charge.

Office hours, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. No Sunday hours.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer today to show you a package of Grain-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. Grain-O has that rich seal brown of Mocho or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Now is the time to subscribe.

THE NEW THIN THINGS.

Lawns, Dimities, Organdies, Etc., and How They Are Made Up.

The Lenten season has some consoling features even from fashion's point of view since sackcloth and ashes have ceased to be literal quantities. New materials for gowns and hats are already emphatically in sight, and between devotions and Lenten lectures the whole plan for the summer campaign of dress can be mapped out and all the old gowns remodeled for future use.

It is quite evident that the tucked skirt is going to prevail among the new thin gowns. All the new materials adapt themselves very gracefully to this mode of treatment with the prettiest possible effect, but there is nothing else quite so practical for the lawns, dimities, organdies and wash gowns of all kinds. First, the skirt is gored or shaped to flare at the hem, which is a very important feature, and then the tucks are stitched in up and down, variously arranged in groups or set in evenly all around, beginning at either side of a narrow front or meeting directly in front, as you like. In either case they turn toward the front and may meet again on the side if the box plait fills in the space at the back.

GAUZE GOWN WITH PUFFED TRIMMING.

Some of these cotton gowns have a decided box plait in the center of the back, while others are tucked all around and gathered directly in the center for two or three inches. One pretty model in dimity has the half inch tucks, with little spaces between them, all around except across the narrow front. They are stitched down to within about 15 or 16 inches from the hem, where they flare out. The lower portion is trimmed with three narrow ruffles of dimity edged with narrow lace and headed with a lace edged ruche.

Other skirts are tucked in groups of three, five or seven very narrow tucks, with wide spaces between the groups running up and down above the ruffles. A band of lace insertion sometimes stripes the space between, with very pretty effect. Lace insertions without tucks are also used in perpendicular lines to trim plain and flowered organdies and encircle the skirt in two or three rows above the ruffles as well. Some of the ruffles, if not in the narrowest widths, are shaped partially circular, so they require very little, if any, fullness at the top.

Another feature of trimming muslin gowns is the use of very narrow valenciennes lace insertion, both black and white being employed in the same gown in alternate rows. It is set in around the skirt and bodice in both waved and straight lines, possibly four or five rows above three tiny ruffles and a two inch space between them.

A pretty model for gauze, mousseline or point d'esprit has a transparent lace yoke and sleeves and full puffings, which stand out after the manner of a shirred tuck around the skirt. Heavy lace is the finish around the hem.

One encouraging feature of the organdie gowns is that they are not necessarily made over silk. Organdie not quite so fine in quality is used for the foundation dress, says the New York Sun, from which are gleaned these fashions and illustration.

Echoes of Fashion.

Veiling is a favorite fabric for tea gowns.

The new fancy waists hold their own amazingly well as regards novelty and beauty. It's plain that the limit of these economical articles of dress has not yet been reached.

Skirts and shirts of the same material will be worn this summer, and it is certainly a pretty fashion for the morning, much cooler and more becoming than a wool skirt.

Embroidery on chiffon and other thin materials is a great feature of the new trimmings. Open embroidery, lace, beads, gold and silver thread and silk are all employed.

Black velvet ribbon in narrow widths is strikingly in evidence on many of the new gowns in the form of straight bands, rosettes or latticework.

Those apparently never to be discarded hats made with large soft crowns and plaited frills for brim have appeared again and with a large bow in front.

Kahki cloth is a washable tan colored fabric which promises to be fashionably used for bicycling, golfing and other outing suits. It obtained fame in soldiers' uniforms in our late war and the present British campaign. Its durable character recommends it.

GRAND GULF CAVERN

A GREAT CAVE THAT IS IN SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.

Its Mysterious Depths Were First Explored by Two Men of More Than Ordinary Courage—The Story of Their Perilous Journey.

Southwest Missouri is full of strange earth formations that are called "natural" curiosities in spite of their unnaturalness. The earth is full of caves and sink holes. One of the most celebrated of these is the Grand Gulf, in Oregon county, about four miles from Koshkonong. It is a sort of canyon, in shape not unlike a horseshoe and serves the purpose of a drainage bed in the wet season for a 12 mile area of hills. The canyon is 220 feet deep, with a natural bridge in one place and a subterranean lake and river that opens at one end. The river only exists during the wet season, for the earth at the bottom of the canyon is porous and absorbs the water. The lake, however, is full the whole year round.

This cave, containing the subterranean river and lake, had never been explored to the end till the summer of 1885, when Pat Foley, a saloon keeper from Thayer, with a companion performed the exploit. Foley had made two trips before into the cave, but had not been able to secure a companion courageous enough to persevere in the enterprise. Each man had weakened and returned before the end of the cave was reached. On the third trip, however, Foley had with him a man of courage.

The entrance to the cave is wide and deep. The bed is of broken stones, over which trickles a tiny stream of water in the dry season. A hundred feet inside the cave the entrance suddenly narrows into a hole so small that a man must get on hands and knees to pass through. Beyond this narrow hole the entrance widens into a large grotto. There is a steep hill to climb; next the hill descends sharply into a lake. To penetrate to the end of this lake it was necessary to have a boat so small that it could be dragged through the narrow passage into the grotto.

Foley and his companion built a boat of suitable size and hauled it through the narrow entrance. They took with them also a long coil of rope, a quantity of matches, some railroad lanterns and four torches with cotton wadding on the ends soaked in kerosene. The cave of course is perfectly dark. The men used their lanterns till they got through the narrow place, but to their amazement the lantern flames inside the grotto slowly grew dim and finally went out. They tried to light them again, but the sulphur of the matches would flare up only to be extinguished immediately. The reason of this was that the atmosphere was exceedingly damp and heavy.

The men succeeded in lighting the four kerosene torches, and grasping one of them in each hand they made their way down the slope to the lake and stood the torches up between the rocks. The torches smoldered like hot coals, giving out very little flame. The boat was dragged down to the lake, the torches fastened at the prow and stern, one end of the rope tied to a bowlder and the rest of the coil thrown in the boat. When the two men sat down in the frail craft they found the water rose to within three inches of the gunwales. It was impossible to use oars without tipping the boat far enough to sink it, so the men were forced to paddle cautiously with their hands.

They forced the little craft into the unknown lake, the smoldering torches lighting up the blackness for only a few feet around them. Outside it was a warm summer day, they knew, but inside it was like a closed refrigerator, all blackness and dampness and cold. The water of the lake was ice cold, and at every few dips they had to stop and warm their hands. There was nothing to be seen on any side—nothing but darkness. No sound could penetrate the cavern. If the boat should capsize—as it was likely to do with the slightest disturbance—they would be cramped in a minute in the cold water without a chance of help from the outside.

After a long and tedious paddling the boat's prow was suddenly buried in a bank of mud and gravel. Foley took a torch and stepped out cautiously in his rubber boots into the mud. He found he had come to the end of the lake and that a sharply inclined wall of rock rose before him. The saloon keeper climbed up the wall about 40 feet above the lake searching for a continuance of the cavern. But he could find none. Apparently the cavern ended there. He returned to the boat, where his companion sat. The two men made their way across the lake and out through the narrow place in safety. They had been gone an hour, and their friends outside had begun to fear an accident had happened to them.

So far as people know, the cave in the Grand Gulf has no outlet. The Indian traditions about the cave are that it was a subterranean waterway much used at one time by boatmen, who used to carry provisions in boats to the Arkansas valley. If this be true, the river must have been stopped up many years ago by some convulsion of nature and the lake formed then.—Kansas City Star.

The Wit Mr. Beecher Kept In.

In the early days of Mr. Beecher's career, when wit was unknown in the pulpit, some of the deacons of his church asked him if he didn't think such frequent outbursts of humor were calculated to diminish his usefulness. He listened patiently, and when they finished he said, "Brethren, if you only knew how many funny things I keep in you wouldn't complain about the few I let out."—Ladies' Home Journal.

WILLIAM MUIR MISSING.

Mysteriously Disappeared on his Way to Massillon.

James Crichton, of East Greenville, called at the mayor's office on Saturday to inquire if they had heard anything of William B. Muir, of Tonconning, Md., who came to this city to look for work many months ago. The police knew nothing of the man, but promised to begin an investigation. Mr. Crichton has received a letter from Muir's wife, who fears that her husband has met with calamity. Mr. Crichton has known the Muirs for many years, and Mrs. Muir supposed that her husband would call on him if in this neighborhood.

John Ehret, according to a building permit issued by the city clerk, will erect a 14x16 structure in Jarvis avenue, which is to be completed by June 1.

SYRUP OF FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS,

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY;

DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS;

OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY.

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS,

BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

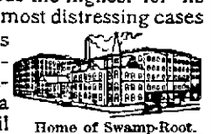
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp-Root.

"Housework is hard work without Gold Dust"

Care of Lamps

Many housekeepers think there is nothing to learn about the care of lamps, but if the little details here mentioned are adhered to there will be a great difference in the light. First, a lamp must be cleaned and filled every morning; the burners should be cleaned once a week, and the best way is to boil them in water to which

Gold Dust Washing Powder

has been added. Put a teaspoonful into a quart of water and boil ten minutes. The flues should be put into a pan of cold water and heated slowly until they boil, then take off and allow to cool gradually; this toughens the glass.

The above is taken from our free booklet "GOLDEN RULES FOR HOUSEWORK" Sent free on request to

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston.

COMING.

Dr. France's Physician, formerly of New York, now chief consulting and examining physician of France Medical Institute, by request will visit the following towns on dates named. Consultation free and invited.

Massillon, Hotel Conrad, Thursday, April 26
Canton, Hotel Yohe, Wednesday, April 25

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

A SUCCESSFUL SPECIALIST FOR 20 YEARS.

His long experience, remarkable skill and universal success for the past twenty years, entitles him to the full confidence of the afflicted.

THE DOCTOR has no superior in diagnosing and treating diseases and deformities, Medical and Surgical diseases, Acute and Chronic Catarrh, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver, Bladder. Chronic Female and Sexual Diseases speedily cured by treatment that has never failed in thousands of cases that had been pronounced beyond hope. It costs no more to employ an expect, than to risk your life with an inexperienced physician.

DR. EDSON FRANCE, SEC'Y,

747 Franklin Ave., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

DR. FRANCE, of New York, the well known and successful Specialist in Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Eye and Ear, on account of his large practice in Ohio, has established the **FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE,** where all forms of **Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases will be successfully treated on the most Scientific principles.** He is ably assisted by a full corps of eminent Physicians and Surgeons, each one being a well known specialist in his profession.

INCORPORATED, 1886. CAPITAL, $300,000.00.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. FRANCE, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by a new method. The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. **Consultation and Correspondence Free and Strictly Confidential.**

He has attained the most wonderful success in the treatment of **Catarrh, Stomach, Kidney, Bladder, Nervous, Chronic and Special** diseases of men and women. After years of experience, he has perfected the most infallible method of curing Vital Drain in Urine, Nocturnal Losses, Impaired Memory, Weak Back, Melancholy, Want of Energy, Premature Decline of the Manly Powers—those terrible disorders arising from ruinous practices of youth, blighting the most radiant hopes, rendering marriage unhappy, annually sweeping to an untimely grave, thousands of exalted talent and brilliant intellect. **A Perfect Restoration Guaranteed.** Bring sample of urine for microscopical examination. Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of U. S. Book and list of 500 questions, free.

CONSULTATION FREE AND STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

In writing for symptom blanks and advice, address

DR. EDSON FRANCE, Secretary,
No. 747 Franklin Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Massillon Bee Hive

The "American Lady and Model Form" Corset Sale

Will be Continued for Another Week

Bring Along your Coupon and secure the discount.

Big Drive in Silk and Wool Dress Goods.

There are Thirty Pieces in the Lot,

and the real values are from $1.00 to $1.50 per yard. The entire lot will be offered this week at

69 CENTS PER YARD

See them now on display in the Dress Goods Department.

1 Case Fine Zephyr Ginghams at 12½c yard.

Ask to see them.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A NEW RUSH FOR HOMES

Fertile Tract of Land In Oklahoma to Be Opened.

NEARLY THREE MILLION ACRES.

It Is a Remarkably Productive Country, Easy of Cultivation and Quick to Respond—Well Adapted For the Growing of Wheat, Oats, Cotton and Corn.

Thirteen thousand farms, according to a Topeka dispatch to the Kansas City Times, will be thrown open to white settlement in Oklahoma as the result of the passage by congress of a bill to ratify the agreement with the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians for the sale to the United States of the surplus lands belonging to their reservations in the territory.

It is a tract of land embracing nearly 3,000,000 acres, now held by the Indians under the treaty of 1868 at Medicine Lodge. The lands are situated in the extreme southwestern quarter of Oklahoma territory, being bounded on the north by the Wichita reservation and Washita county, O. T.; on the south by Texas, on the west by Greer county, O. T., and on the east by the Indian Territory proper. Near the center of the tract is the Fort Sill military reservation of 50,000 acres, upon which the army post of Fort Sill is maintained by the government and where Geronimo's band of Apaches are being held as prisoners of war. The total number of Indians included in this agency is 2,872, of which 1,553 are Comanches, 1,126 Kiowas and 193 Apaches.

Of the whole amount of land in the reservation 2,183,953 acres are at present leased to cattlemen for grazing purposes at an annual rental of about 10 cents an acre and amounting to an annual payment of $216,308.15 each year for the benefit of the Indians. It is estimated that there are now upon the reservation not far from 400,000 beef cattle. One and 2 year old steers are purchased in southwestern Texas and driven to these great pastures, where they are held one and two years and then shipped to market.

At Anadarko on Oct. 22, 1892, an agreement was made between a commission of the United States and the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian tribes by which the Indians were to accept allotments of 160 acres of land each and relinquish to the government the rest of the reservation for a consideration of $2,000,000, to be paid as follows: Two hundred thousand dollars within four months from the ratification of the agreement by congress, $200,000 within one year thereafter, $100,000 within two years and the balance of $1,500,000 to be deposited in the United States treasury and to draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, said interest, amounting to $75,000, to be annually apportioned to the Indians per capita. The allotments provided for by this agreement are for 160 acres of land for each man, woman and child of the three tribes and are much more liberal than the allotments under the Medicine Lodge treaty, which provided for 320 acres for each head of a family so long as he continued to cultivate the land; whereas the agreement entered into at Anadarko conveys the land to the Indian for all time unless he should choose to sell it at the expiration of 25 years, and he is also given the privilege of making his own selection in any part of the reservation in 160, 80 or 40 acre tracts, half of the allotment to be in farm land and half in pasture land. Wherever improvements have been made in any part of the reservation the Indian is permitted to take his allotment so as to embrace the improvements.

In a communication to the senate the secretary of the interior, Mr. Bliss, stated, as to the character of the reservation, that the soil is rich and productive, but that the rainfall is uncertain. In the same communication is incorporated a paragraph from the annual report for 1897 of Captain Baldwin, then acting agent at the Kiowa agency, who said, "There has been an increased acreage under cultivation by the Indians over that of last season which, with the abundant rainfall, has placed these people beyond a chance of want or hunger during the coming winter, besides having something to put on the market." He adds, however, that the season of 1897 was more favorable than had been realized for several years. For the year 1898 at Anadarko, on the northern border of the reservation, the precipitation was 33.42, and for the same year at Fort Sill, in the heart of the reservation, it was 37.35, the highest in ten years, the lowest being 17.12 in 1896 and the average for the past ten years being 28.56.

At Concordia, Kan., a fair comparison to Anadarko, the rainfall for 1898 was 20.33. In that year the county in which Concordia is situated (Cloud) raised 1,270,912 bushels of corn, 605,000 bushels of wheat and 440,208 bushels of oats, besides other extensive crops. At Mangum, Greer county, O. T., immediately west of Fort Sill, the average annual rainfall for the past six years is given at 23.34. Greer county is an empire in itself, with a population at this time of more than 12,000. The agricultural products of the county are wheat, corn, cotton, kaffir and sorghum, and cattle feeding is also extensively engaged in. One of the scientific farmers employed at Anadarko testified before a special agent sent there to examine the country with reference to its agricultural possibilities that his average crop of corn was about 15 bushels to the acre, although he had raised crops in some years running as high as 35 bushels of corn and 20 of wheat. Anadarko is in the famous Washita valley, on the northern edge of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache country.

In the Chickasaw Nation, which is the equivalent in every respect of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache country as to soil, water, timber and other conditions, the government recently made the same change that is contemplated in the Kiowa reservation. Formerly the Chickasaw lands were held in large bodies by a few members of the tribe. The rancher opened a few hundred acres to tillage and built a fence around 8,000, 10,000 and sometimes 20,000 acres for pasturage. A change from this plan was found to be necessary, and the United States authorities brought it about by providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians. The effect has been to greatly stimulate the development and settlement of the country. Residences, farms, sheds and fences are required to be built upon every subdivision. Renters are taking leases on the allotments and preparing to engage in diversified farming. The newly plowed lands are found to be exceptionally well adapted to the production of wheat, oats, cotton and corn, the latter averaging, according to the estimates of the ranchers, 40 bushels to the acre. It is a wonderfully rich and productive country, easy of cultivation and quick to respond.

NOTED BLIND PHYSICIAN.

Remarkable Features of the Career of Dr. James R. Cocke.

In many respects the career of Dr. James R. Cocke, who recently was found dead from a bullet wound in his apartments in Pinckney street, Boston, is without parallel, says the New York Herald. So far as is known he was the only blind man who ever received the degree of doctor of medicine in the United States.

Dr. Cocke was the son of Judge Cocke, once chief justice of the supreme court of Tennessee. An incident deprived him of sight when he was 6 days old. His father determined to educate him as a scientist, and from early boyhood his son's mind was developed in this direction. When the young man determined to take up the study of medicine, he found numerous obstacles in his path. He applied for admission to the medical schools in Philadelphia and at each met a refusal.

He was admitted to the Boston School of Medicine in 1892, and with the aid of a reader the mastery of the text was easy. His memory was so remarkable that he could recall lectures almost word for word. In order to dissect he was obliged to model in wax all parts of the human anatomy. Though he practically had to originate his own methods of study as he went along, he kept up with his class and took his degree. Subsequently he went through the summer course at the Harvard Medical school and later the post-graduate course.

He practiced massage for 12 years and thus acquired the delicacy of touch which aided so much in his success. His hearing was as acute as his touch, and he improved this faculty by making a study of the human voice. He believed the voice to be an index of character and wrote many interesting articles on the subject.

He turned his attention to the study of hypnotism and became a master of that subtle science. In physical diagnosis his faculties of touch and sound were remarkable.

PHYSICIANS IN PORTO RICO.

Thickly Populated Districts Have None—Unable to Support Them.

The fact was recently made public that in many districts of Porto Rico where the population reaches thousands there is no resident physician. For instance, Wayuya, a town of 1,500, must depend on the simplest remedies in the case of illness, as there is no physician within call, says a San Juan dispatch to the New York Tribune. At Utuado the death rate is 8 per cent annually, and this town is a day's ride from Ponce through the mountains.

It appears that physicians have been sent to these districts, but they refuse to remain, largely because no town is able to support one. As a result of this condition of things the order providing a physician for every 500 people is now very difficult of enforcement because the towns reply that there is no fund to pay for such service.

This island is one vast poorhouse, and there are opportunities for charity at every step. Were $10,000 to be expended immediately for medicine and medical aid it would possibly save the lives of 3,000 people. At one time the government considered the feasibility of assigning a physician to each town at an aggregate cost of $80,000 a year, but the funds for such an outlay are not available.

American Horses In Africa.

Although it is known that American horses are being largely used in the South African war, few people have any idea of the extraordinary number which are employed, says the London Chronicle. Only a few weeks ago an English buyer was in Chicago to place a contract for 7,000 horses. It is known that many animals were purchased in the west in 1898, and during the end of last year the trade was particularly active. Indeed, last year alone no fewer than 11,000 horses were sent to London from New York. Nearly all these animals are sent to Liverpool and London as bus horses, and the army authorities can levy on the omnibus companies to meet their necessities. Similarly the Boers have been buying horses of the United States, so that it is by no means improbable that horses bred on the same farm may find themselves on opposite sides. In addition to the cost of each animal must be added about $65 for its transport from Chicago to Liverpool.

DAY LABORERS' SCALE.

Miners and Operators Meeting in this City Today.

A conference of miners and operators is being held in the office of the Warwick Coal Company today, the matter under consideration being the wage scale for the outside day laborers at the mines. The miners claim that all the operators have not complied with their agreement to raise the wages of these workmen. The miners are represented by T. L. Lewis, of Bridgeport, national vice president of the organization: William Morgan, of East Greenville, member of the state executive board: M. B. Evans, of North Lawrence, district president; John Morgan, of North Lawrence, district secretary, and Robert Legg, district vice president. Most of the Massillon district operators are present.

VERY MUCH ALIVE.

Jonas Lutz Arrives in Good Health to Deny a Report.

Jonas Lutz, who has been at the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, for some time past, has arrived to deny in person the report that he was dead, so generally circulated a few weeks ago. Mr. Lutz is now the guest of his daughter, Mrs. William Cummings, at 29 West Tremont street. The report was the result of a similarity between Mr. Lutz's name and that of a man who died at Dayton some weeks since.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.

CHICAGO, April 18.—[By Associated Press]—Captain D. P. Deardorff, a prominent member of the Loyal Legion, died here last night of heart disease. He was born in Ashland county, O., and served during the war in the Second Indiana cavalry and the Seventy-fourth Indiana infantry.

His Life was Saved.

Mr. J E Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo, lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with typhoid fever, that ran into pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard of Dr King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and am now well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all throat and lung trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and $1 00 Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

A Powder Mill Explosion

Removes everything in sight; so do drastic mineral pills, but both are mighty dangerous. Don't dynamite the delicate machinery of your body with calomel, or nauseate with pills, when Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are gentle as a summer breeze, do the work perfectly. Cures headache, constipation. Only 25c at Baltzly's drug store.

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves or gut eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good looking, charming woman of a run down invalid. Only 50 cents at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but skin eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them; also old running and fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, warts, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains. Best pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

Don't be Deceived

Buy only Slusser's Sick and Nervous Headache Tablets. The only sure cure. 10c and 25c at all druggists.

Biliousness is cured by Hood's Pills, 25 cents.

Announcement.

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, the proprietors prepare Cream Balm in liquid form, which will be known as Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price, including the spraying tube, is 75 cents. Druggists or mail. The liquid form embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation. Cream Balm is quickly absorbed by the membrane and does not dry up the secretions, but changes them to a natural and healthy character. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York.

A Surpassing Sale

of SEASONABLE, STYLISH and SERVICEABLE

HATS

Our 21 styles of Fine Fur Alpine Tourists and Crushers at 98c cannot be eqaalled elsewhere at $1.50.

Our Spring Derby's, $1.48, worth $2.00

Rough Riders and Railroad hats, $1.50

The celebrated Barmore, stiff and soft hats, $1.98 to $4.00.

J. B. Stetson & Co., Pearl Leaders.

See the greatest line of silk, P. K. Negligee and Monarch shirts in the city.

DOLL'S Cash Hat Store

At the Bridge.

AN ALIBI FOR WINOLD.

He is Said to be Able to Prove One that Cannot be Shaken.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—It seems that Fatha Gilliam has deliberately lied in her implication of C. O. Winold in the poisoning of Mrs. Winold, his former wife, and his children. Mr. Winold has succeeded in proving an alibi which can hardly be upset. Between March 26 and March 31 during the time that the Gilliam girl alleges that all the dealings between herself and Winold took place, the latter has proof showing that he was in Chicago, Toledo and Bennington, Vt.

Personal.

If you are constipated and troubled with bad digestion, nausea, dull headache, dizziness or foul breath we recommend as the best remedy we know of a little pill called "Green Mountain Pearls." We guarantee that they will relieve you, and they won't gripe. We sell a box of forty for 25 cents.

Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm

cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

A

small bottle o

TONSILINE

lasts longer than most any case of

SORE THROAT

The same truth holds good with the worst case of SORE MOUTH.

Thousands have tried and endorse Tonsiline as a grand family remedy for Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Hoarseness and Quinsy.

Every home needs Tonsiline always at hand, it saves dollars and lives.

25 and 50 cents. All druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, April 17.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 69@70c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 46½@47c; No. 2 yellow car, 47½@48c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 31½@32c; No. 2 white, 30¾@31¼c; extra No. 3 white, 30½@30¾c; regular No. 3, 29@30c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $14.75@15.00; No. 2 do, $14.00@14.50; packing hay, $7.50@8.00; No. 1 clover mixed, $14.00@14.25; No. 1 clover, $13.50@14.00; loose, from wagon, $15.00@15.50.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 21½@22c; creamery, Elgin, 20½@21c; Ohio, 18@18½c; dairy, 15@16c; low grades, 12@13c.

EGGS—Fresh, nearby, 12@13c; duck eggs, 17@18c; goose, 35@40c.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, 13@13½c; three-quarters, 12@12½c; New York state, full cream, new, 13@13½c; Ohio Swiss, 12½@13½c; Wisconsin, 14½@15c; 5-pound brick cheese, 13@13½c; limburger, new, 13@13½c.

POULTRY—Chickens, live, small, 55@65c per pair; large, fat, 70@80c; dressed, 13@14c per pound; ducks, dressed, 15@16c per pound; live, 75c@$1.00 per pair; turkeys, 12@14c; dressed, 16@17c.

PITTSBURG, April 17.

CATTLE—Receipts were light and the market steady. We quote the following prices: Extra, $5.50@5.60; prime, $5.30@5.40; good, $5.00@5.20; tidy, $4.75@4.90; fair, $4.50@4.70; good butchers', $4.00@4.30; common, $3.25@3.80; heifers, $3.50@4.75; oxen, $2.50@4.75; bulls and stags, $2.50@4.25; common to good fat cows, $2.00@4.25; good fresh cows, $40.00@50.00; fair cows and springers, $25.00@35.00; bologna cows, $10.00@18.00.

HOGS—Receipts light; market steady on best weights; pigs and light Yorkers draggy. We quote: Prime heavy and best mediums, $5.85@5.90; heavy Yorkers, $5.75@5.80; light Yorkers, $5 50@5.65; pigs, $5.00@5.20; roughs, $3.75@5.20.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply fair; market dull and lower; quotations are for clipped stock. We quote: Choice wethers, $5.30@5.40; good, $5.15@5.25; fair mixed, $4.25@5.00; common, $2.50@3.50; choice lambs, $6.25@6.40; common to good, $4.00@6.00; veal calves, $6 00@6 25; heavy and thin, $4.00@4.50.

CINCINNATI, April 17.

HOGS—Market active and higher at $4.80@5.90.

CATTLE—Market strong at $3.35@5.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep quiet at $4 25@6.00 Lambs—Market dull at $5 00@7.50.

NEW YORK, April 17.

WHEAT—Spot market weak: No. 2 red, 80¼c f. o. b. afloat spot; No. 2 red, 77⅛c in elevator: No. 1 northern Duluth, 76⅝c f. o. b. afloat to arrive; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 78⅜c f. o. b. afloat prompt.

CORN—Spot market weak; No. 2, 46⅜c f. o. b afloat and 45⅝c in elevator.

OATS—Spot market weaker; No. 2, 28¼c; No. 3, 28c; No 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 29½c; track mixed western, 28½@29½c; track white 30@34c.

CATTLE—All for slaughterers; no sales; feeling steady. Cables firm. London cable quotes refrigerator beef higher at 10c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Fifteen cars on sale; market slow, but sellers holding firm; 11 cars unsold. Clipped sheep, $4.50@5.00; unshorn do nominal; clipped lambs, $6.50@6.67; unshorn, $7.50@7.90.

CHICAGO, April 18.—[By Associated Press]—Cattle quiet, good to prime; steers $4 90@$5.90; hogs lower, $5 40@$5 80.

"Of a Good Beginning

Cometh a good end." When you take Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify your blood you are making a good beginning, and the good end will be health and happiness. This medicine cures all humors of the blood, creates a good appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and imparts vigor and vitality to the whole system. It is America's Greatest Blood Medicine.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (old)	70
Hay, per ton	10 00 to 12 00
Straw, per ton	5 00
Corn	38–40
Oats	24–25
Clover Seed	4 00–4 25
Timothy Seed	1 25 to 1 30
Rye, per bu	40
Barley	40
Flax seed	1 25
Wool	15 to 18
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, (new) per bushel	40
Beets, per bushel	50
Apples	1 00
Cabbage, per pound	02
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
White beans	1 50
Onions	1 00
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	18–20
Eggs	10
Chickens, live, per pound	07
Chickens, dressed	10
Turkeys, live	10
Turkeys, dressed	12
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	07
Shoulder	05
Lard	07
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	12
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	85
Middlings 'per 100 lbs	90

TODAY'S MARKETS

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T. E. Drake's exchange:

NEW YORK.

	Open-ing	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	105	107½	104	106¾
American Tobacco	103¼	103¾	102½	103
Atchison (Pfd.)	70⅞	71	70¾	70⅝
C. B. & Q.	125⅝	126½	125½	126⅜
Federal Steel	43	44	42	42¾
U. S. Leather (pfd)	71	71	70	70
Manhattan	95	95	93½	94⅛
Missouri Pacific	59⅜	60¾	59¾	59½
Louisville & Nashville	84¾	84¾	84⅛	84⅛
Northern Pacific (pfd)	76¼	76½	76	76

CHICAGO.

	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est	Close
Wheat.				
May	66	66⅛	65¼	66
July	67¾	67½	66¾	67⅛
Corn.				
May	38½	39⅛	38½	39⅜
July	39⅜	40⅛	39½	40⅜
Oats.				
May	23⅛	23½	23⅛	23½
July	23	23⅜	23	23¼
Pork.				
May	12 97	13 05	12 92	12 92
July	13 10	13 22	13 07	13 10
Lard				
May	7 27	7 30	7 25	7 25
July	7 35	7 40	7 30	7 35

TOLEDO, April 18.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 71½

BUY YOUR

BOY'S CONFIRMATION SUIT

at

BLOOMBERG'S

All New Goods. No Old Stock.

A Great Line of Confirmation Suits in beautiful Blue and Black Serges, Clay Worsteds and French Back Worsteds. Prices range from $3.00 to $8.80 in long pant styles, ages 12 to 19 and from $1.50 to $5.80 in short pant styles, ages 8 to 16.

Hats and Caps at Lowest Prices.

See our hand turned fur hat—Men's or Boys in all colors at 88c

A Bewildering Assortment of

EASTER - NECKWEAR

In all the New Shapes and Colorings, at lower prices than others ask.

Gentlemen's fine Kid Gloves, new shades,.....$1.00
Men's fine Madras Cloth Shirts, stiff fronts, cuffs to match new patterns, worth $1.25, now..... 89c
4 ply Linen Collars, the 20c kind at.....10c. 3 for 25c
4 ply Linen Cuffs, the 25c kind at..... 19c

Honest Goods at Live and Let Live Prices is our motto, and Your Money Back for the asking if you are not satisfied.

BLOOMBERG BROS.

CHAS. L. FRANTZ, Mgr. 14 W. Main St., Massillon.

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